Weather

Changeable but mild and rather fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 75.2 and the minimum 49.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.0 and 51.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Venezuela, today, Ord. 8 a.m.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Porthos, today, Ord. 7.30 a.m.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Asia, today, a.m.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, today, a.m.

NO. 2838 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年九月廿七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

U.S. LAND LAW IN CALIFORNIA TO BE TESTED

John P. Irish Will Start A Case In Courts On Pacific Coast

HOPE FOR SOLUTION

Japanese Leader Asserts He Has Plans To Overthrow Vote

(U. S. Naval Radio)

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—John P. Irish, extensive lessor to Japanese who testified before a Congressional Inquiry committee on behalf of the Japanese, announced that he would immediately test the anti-alien law by leasing to Japanese.

Aberdeen, Nov. 6.—Representative Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, has announced that he will ask for legislation restricting immigration to blood relatives of foreign born naturalised American citizens.

Los Angeles, Nov. 6.—Southern California Japanese have cabled as follows to Hara Shidahara regarding the passage of the Land Law.

"It was a great blow to the agricultural endeavors of our people but we have plans to solve the problem, when we were informed that the people of Japan were aroused by the passage of the discriminatory act, but we earnestly advise Japan to be calm and patient regarding this movement as we believe that the American fairness of sense and justice will not permit discriminating legislation in only one state."

GERMAN UNION DELEGATES TELL OF RUSS MISERY

Colban, Of Sweden, Expected To Be High Commissioner Of Dantzig

(Reuter's Service)

Shanghai, November 6.—The following items are extracts from a German propaganda message from Nauen, picked up by the United States Consulate-General Wireless station here today, and are issued with all due reserve:

Berlin, November 5:—The trades union committee from Germany which has been visiting Russia for 11 weeks past has just returned. Its members try to depict the conditions in Soviet Russia in as favorable colors as possible. They are obliged to acknowledge, however, the misery and distress which prevail, and that the conditions of Russian industry are sad. The committee cautions German workmen against emigrating to Russia, as they would suffer the most terrible privations.

Berlin, November 5:—Damage to the amount of 30,000,000 marks was caused by a conflagration at Doeberitz. Sufficient foodstuffs and clothing were destroyed to provide for one Army division. Arson is suspected to be the cause of the outbreak.

Berlin, November 5:—It is reported that the future High Commissioner of Dantzig will be M. Eric Colban, the Swedish member of the Council of the League of Nations.

Berlin, November 5:—The death has occurred of Herr Paul Knuepfer, one of Germany's leading vocalists, and a member of the German Opera House, at the age of 56.

Unity Is Sought By South Africans

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 4.—A momentous congress of the Unionist party at Bloemfontein has considered Premier Smuts' recent appeal for the formation of a party of moderates on non-racial lines. It unanimously and enthusiastically passed a resolution recognising the necessity for a strong party to maintain the fundamental principles of the Act of Union.

Sir Thomas Smartt declared that the Nationalist menace to the constitution outweighed all minor considerations. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick termed the Nationalists the "civil war party."

The congress unanimously passed a resolution in favor of uniting with the South African Party.

Leaves Shanghai On First Holiday In Forty Years

Thomas Neal Sinclair

Beginning his first holiday away from Shanghai since 1877, Mr. Thomas Neal Sinclair, of the Shanghai Gas Co., leaves today by the Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela, bound for Honolulu, where he will spend his vacation period.

Mr. Sinclair is one of Shanghai's veteran foreign residents. He came to this city for the first time in 1870 and after a brief stay went to Hongkong, where he was a member of the Police Force for two years, returning to England in 1872. Coming back to the East, he went to Australia and then returned to Shanghai—his third visit here—in 1877 to join the Gas Company.

"When I first came to Shanghai the greater part of the city of today was nothing but paddy fields. Soochow Creek was the Northern Boundary and the Yangkingpang the Southern and the Bund and Defense Creek marked its other limits."

Mr. Sinclair was a passenger on the first Butterfield & Swire coasting steamer, the "Foochow," in 1874 and was here when the first railway to Woosung was constructed—and also saw it torn up. He was resident here during the anti-Christian movement which was afoot during the nineties, giving the foreign community so much anxiety, and remembers also the Ningpo joss house riots.

In those days there were no waterworks nor electric company but there were two gas companies and their tall chimneys, the only high ones in the city, were a marker for ships coming up from the sea.

Mr. Sinclair was born in 1844 at Savanalama, Jamaica, W. I. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Church of England here.

WORKERS RETURN TO BRITISH MINES

Lack Of Disorder Marks End Of Tie-Up In Coal Fields

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 5.—It is announced that, generally speaking, work in the British mines has been resumed without incident.

London, Nov. 4.—The resumption of work in the coal fields today was only partial, owing to various reasons, but work is likely to be in full swing by November 8. The men generally welcomed the calling off of the strike, and it is stated that there is no fear of any serious revolt against the settlement, although numbers of extremists express disappointment.

Eighty percent of the miners at Oldhill, Staffordshire, have refused to resume while dissatisfied miners at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, started rioting, and the police had to make three baton charges.

It is reliably stated that the coal industry will not get back to normal working for two months.

Monet Canvases To Go To Government On 80th Birthday

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 5.—The great impressionist artist, Claude Monet, who has just bequeathed to the State a series of his canvases entitled "Water-lilies," is celebrating his eightieth birthday.

Jiggs, Maggie And Norah Show At Apollo Tomorrow

Management Arranges For Reduction In Price Of Admission To China Press Readers

Jiggs, Maggie and Norah, the greatest comedy trio in the world, will be seen on the screen at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night.

By special arrangement with the Apollo Theater management, readers of THE CHINA PRESS, which has circulated the Jiggs cartoons for a number of years, will receive a reduction of 30 cents on tickets purchased if they present the coupon clipped from the bottom of this page.

Cut out the coupon, present it at the Apollo ticket window and each coupon presented will save you thirty cents. One coupon to a ticket.

Now a word about the pictures—inside stuff as it were. Through the courtesy of Manager George E. Weis of Pathe Orient, who brought the films to Shanghai, the staff of THE CHINA PRESS was treated to a private exhibition at the Pathe projecting room.

The pictures, and they are pictures—not cartoons, feature Johnny Ray, Laura La Plante and Margaret Fitzroy, three of Pathe's foremost stars and the trio, in addition to accurately depicting McManus' famous characters, make the most of the series of really funny situations which are banded together by a—clever plot released under the name of "Jiggs and The Social Lion."

The films made from McManus' cartoons are weekly features in practically every city in the United States and were brought here at great expense. They were made because of the popular demand created by the cartoons.

And the pictures are complete—with not only Jiggs, Maggie and Norah, but Dinty Moore, Monahan and the rest of Jiggs' gang.

Jiggs Will Be Here For Monday Races

The following wireless was received late yesterday afternoon from the Empress of Asia as she was nearing Woosung:

Chinapress Shanghai
Is Jiggs There Reply Collect
Maggie

A second message, received at 10:20 p.m.

Chinapress Shanghai
Found the worm smokestack
Maggie

At 2:15 a.m. came the third:

Chinapress Shanghai
Badly battered buy up all rolling pins
Jiggs.

Assemblyman Would Close Chinese Stock Exchange

A motion to discontinue the operation of the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd., of Shanghai has been made by Mr. Huang Shen-shih, member of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly at Nanking, according to the latest issue of the Kiangsu Provincial Government Gazette. The motion is endorsed by over 70 other assemblymen. The exchange is the first venture of its kind inaugurated and conducted by Chinese.

Seven charges are set forth by Mr. Huang in his memorandum, they include: Operation of the exchange without a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, violation of the regulation restricting the number of exchanges in a city to one, failure of the exchange to comply with the regulation requiring the paying up of 50 percent of the total amount of shares, violation by the exchange of the regulations in making its shares transferable before 50 percent of the total value is paid up, failure to deposit with a government bank a third of the exchange capital, purchase and sale of shares by the directors of the exchange themselves, and failure of the brokers to obtain licences for transaction of business.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED

An authorised representative of the exchange, Mr. Li Koo-fan, yesterday denied all seven allegations made by the assemblyman. He said a license has already been granted to the exchange and is being brought down from Peking by one of the directors, Mr. Li Yin-shu. He said that the exchange was the first one from Shanghai to apply for a license and as such is entitled to operate.

As to the percentage of the paid-up capital, the exchange had special instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture which allow its operation without the required amount of 50 percent, Mr. Li said. The shares are transferable because the exchange has no power to stop the shareholders from selling their own property.

The necessary one-third of the amount of the paid-up capital has been ready for deposit with the government banks for some time. An offer was made recently to the Ministry to allot the amount to a certain bank, but up to the present, the Ministry has not replied, according to Mr. Li.

The representative flatly denied that the directors had ever transacted any business and said he will demand evidence to support the allegation. He also stated that the brokers' licenses are forthcoming from Peking.

Mr. Huang, in his general statement, alleged that several merchants in Shanghai have committed suicide or became bankrupt on account of the existence of the exchange. This Mr. Li also denies, saying that no such case had yet come before the public.

An allegation of Japanese interest in the exchange is emphatically denied. Mr. Li pointed out that a list of the shareholders of the exchange has been filed with Peking and that the name or names of Japanese would have appeared if they held shares.

Wilson Appears In Wheel Chair On Lawn At National Capital

(Rerter's Service)

Washington, November 4.—President Wilson made his first public appearance for more than a year today in a wheeled chair on the east portico of the White House, while hundreds of adherents of the League of Nations on the lawn applauded him.

The gates of the White House were open for the first time since the beginning of the year.

Scotch Voters Give Votes To Laborites

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 3.—In contrast to their failure in the municipal elections in England, the Labor candidates scored a great triumph at Glasgow, where 400,000 people voted, with the result that Labor captured 44 seats out of a possible 111, or twenty more than they held on the previous Council.

Wrangel Commands New Attack Made By His Rear-guard

(Rerter's Service)

New York, November 4.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs: "General Wrangel is personally conducting a violent rear-guard cavalry attack, in which his forces cut to pieces two divisions of Bolshevik troops near Salkova."

British At Baku Will Go To Tiflis

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 4.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the British prisoners at Baku, who were released on October 28, would be sent to Tiflis.

Mr. Harmsworth added that he thought that it would now be possible to complete the exchange of prisoners without delay.

MISSIONARIES TO MAKE SACRIFICES TO CHECK FAMINE

Peking Association Passes Four Resolutions To Face Calamity

PLAN REORGANISATION

Maximum Workers To Be Put In Relief Service; Will Appeal To Lamont

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking Nov. 6.—The Peking Missionary Association yesterday adopted the following four famine relief resolutions in view of the present tragic lack of funds and of a program to deal effectively with the great calamity:

1.—That the Missionaries will reduce all their personal expenses to a minimum amount for seven months and use the money thus saved for famine purposes and to urge all foreigners to do likewise.

2.—That the missionary work in China be readjusted for the purpose of releasing the maximum number of workers to serve in Famine relief work.

3.—That the association will cable the various mission boards the exact famine data, urging them to discuss them with the respective governments and relief societies like the Red Cross the need of a generous financial aid and to request the Peking legations to make further representations to their home governments and to urge Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, the American representative of the New Consortium to give appropriate co-operation through the consortium.

4.—That other missionary bodies in China be urged to take similar action.

JAPANESE GIVE CASH TO RELIEVE FAMINE DISTRESS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, November 6.—At a luncheon and meeting today, at which Baron Okura presided, the special committee of the Sino-Japanese Business Society and representatives of the press launcheed a campaign on a large scale for famine relief in China. It was decided to invite subscriptions throughout Japan of one yen and upwards. The press was urged to assist the campaign by every means in its power. The first subscription list was headed by the firms of Mitsui and Mitsubishi with $30,000 each and the Yokohama Specie Bank with $25,000.

The Tokio press is appointing a committee to consider the best plan for a concerted press campaign.

The method of distribution of the funds has not yet been decided. The Tokio Committee will submit the question to the Japanese residents in Tientsin and Tsingtao, who in co-operation with the Legation and Consulates will submit recommendations.

CO-OPERATION ADVOCATED

Conferences between members of the Shanghai and Tientsin Famine Relief Committees in order to insure closer co-operation and greater efficiency in the relief work are advocated in resolutions which have been passed by the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee here.

The resolutions read:

"(1)—That the time has come when we should make the present working arrangement with the International Society of Famine Relief, Tientsin, more definite so that the general public, both Chinese and foreign, may know that we were working in closest co-operation with the fully representative and trusted society in Tientsin.

"(2)—It is the policy of the Shanghai Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee to have the money disbursements for famine relief under the supervision and control of missionaries and other foreigners, and gentry of standing, or our representatives, in the districts affected by the famine.

"(3)—For a more effective co-operation in the work, both at Shanghai and Tientsin, we suggest that there be two or three representatives from the Shanghai Committee on the Tientsin Board, and that the Tientsin Society be invited to send representatives to consult with the Shanghai Committee; and that our representatives co-operate in the supervision of distribution in the famine area and report as to how the grants made in the name of the Shanghai Committee are being distributed."

U.S. Women Voting For Harding

No longer do mothers, wives and daughters have to sit at home on Election Day while the men folk are away casting their vote at the election polls. For the first time in the history of the nation women voted to determine who should be President of these United States, made possible by the passing of the Federal Suffrage amendment. It was at first thought when women were given the privilege of voting many of them would not exercise their right. But scenes at the polls proved this supposition false. The photo shows a number of the new voters casting their first ballots in a President election.

Shaw Case Is Discussed At Closing Session Of British Trade Conference

Release Not Satisfactory Solution Or Termination Of Incident, Chairman Declares; Surtax For Famine Aid Endorsed

The closing session of the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce was held this forenoon at the British Supreme Court.

The following resolutions were passed at the session:

THE FAMINE AND SURTAXES

"This Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong agrees to the proposed 10 percent surtax on Customs import dues for famine relief for a definitely limited period of twelve months, provided that the distribution of the funds so raised be made subject to adequate foreign supervision and publication of detailed accounts, and protests in principle against the recent imposition of numerous surtaxes now being levied which have been imposed without adequate notice being given or time limit stated."

THE TERM "SHIPMENT"

"That Messrs. Scott, Arnhold Boytagh and a representative of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited together with the Secretary of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce be appointed to act as a Committee immediately to inquire into and endeavor to arrive at an equitable and early settlement of the difficulties that have lately arisen in connection with the financing of bills of exchange due to the non-acceptance by Foreign banks of bills of lading bearing certain clauses regarding shipment; that this Committee have power to add to their number and of substitution and that in view of the extreme importance attaching to an early settlement, the Committee be empowered, after obtaining the consent of the Shanghai Chamber, to settle the matter on the best terms possible, and further that after the settlement of this particular question the Committee proceed to deal with other Bill of Lading Clauses as decided in yesterday's resolution."

After these resolutions had been passed the Conference discussed questions relative to the Association's organisation. Mr. Rose, Chairman of the conference in Committee, than vacated the Chair which, in the unfortunate absence of Mr. Burkill owing to illness, was, at the request of Mr. Mackay, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber, taken by Mr. P. H. Holyoak of Hongkong.

Mr. Holyoak then read the speech which Mr. Burkill had prepared as follows:

Mr. Holyoak read the following speech, prepared by Mr. Burkill:—

Gentlemen: In my opening address on Wednesday last I made a short reference to the case of Mr. G. L. Shaw and stated that I would deal with this today. You will all appreciate that the questions of such a political nature as the case of Mr. G. L. Shaw cannot be discussed when His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires is present at our conference. As, however, Mr. Clive has had to return to Peking this morning I am at liberty to publicly state the views of this Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong towards Japan and her policy.

DISCUSSES SHAW CASE

I will, however, first deal with the case of Mr. Shaw. I think it may be useful if I recall the facts.

These have reached us from time to time in somewhat distorted forms and it is only recently that we have learned the whole truth.

Mr. Shaw has carried on business as a merchant in Antung for a number of years. Antung is adjacent to the Korean frontier and he was the only British merchant in that part of Manchuria. In addition to his own business he acted as agent for two

(Continued on Page 6)

HARDING ASKS LEADERS OF NATION FOR THEIR ADVICE

President-elect Will Meet Conferees At Vacation's End

DELAYS CABINET

New Head Of Nation Silent As To His Probable Aides

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Marion, Nov. 6.—President-elect Harding today began the fulfillment of his campaign promise to consult the nation's leading minds regarding a new association of nations. A list of those to be consulated has not been published.

Invitations are being sent to several prominent men to come to Marion at the end of Harding's month's vacation trip. He hopes by the time of inauguration to have laid the ground work of plans behind which the sentiment of nation can unite. He announced that there would be no consideration of his cabinet while he is on his vacation.

SOLID SOUTH SHATTERED

New York: The Republican party completely shattered the "Solid South" when Tennessee swung into the swelling tide of the Republicans, and almost caused a record breaking electoral vote for Senator Harding, who is topping 400 electoral votes, which makes the Republican majorities far more than the necessary score for the Senate. It is assured by virtually complete returns that the Democratic strongholds of Oklahoma, Missouri and Tennessee were swept by the Republican tide.

Ernst is leading Beckham for the Kentucky senatorship, which is the only contest yet unsettled. The Democratic Senators who were defeated included former Governor George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Mark Smith, of Arizona; and Henderson, of Nevada.

IMMENSE MAJORITY

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 5.—According to the latest advices, the result of the presidential election in the United States gives Senator Harding 404 and Governor Cox 127 electoral votes.

Tokio, November 4 (delayed).—The early news of the American election results was received here in record time, being available in yesterday evening's papers. The greatest interest ever shown in such elections was everywhere manifest, this being mainly, but not wholly, due to the California issue. The result of the voting, especially in the California plebiscite, was received without surprise or demonstration.

PRESS COMMENT

Early press comment this morning, while noting the serious losses likely to fall on the Japanese in consequence of the passage of the referendum, expresses confidence that the question will be happily solved.

It is felt that the change of Government will make no difference in the attitude of the Federal authorities, who are looked upon to show the same sincerity and sympathy towards the Japanese that the Wilson Administration has done.

The people are therefore urged to carry on their claim for justice with confidence and energy.

The Nichi Nichi this morning says:

"Certainly Americans, whose history glorified Washington as the incarnation of peace and Lincoln as the emblem of liberty, will no longer be entitled to talk of peace and liberty, inasmuch as they have allowed the passage of the anti-Japanese bill, a measure so utterly incompatible with a sense of justice and humanity."

This paper holds, however, that the Japanese need not feel disap-

(Continued on Page 2)

This Coupon Saves 30 Cents!

APOLLO THEATRE—
Please allow bearer of this coupon reduction of thirty cents on a ticket purchased for admission to showing of "BRINGING UP FATHER"
THE CHINA PRESS
GOOD DURING RACE WEEK

HARDING ASKS LEADERS FOR THEIR ADVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed, but must maintain their endeavor to carry out their claim for justice, confident in the sincerity and sympathy of the Central Government.

EDITORS ARE CALM

Tokio, November 5.—Further press comment on the American elections is quite calm. The passage of the Californian anti-alien bill had been long expected, and some papers are of opinion that its effect is to some extent counteracted by the defeat of the Democratic Senator Phelan, the anti-Japanese leader.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed at the election of Senator Harding. On the other hand, the Republican victory is regarded in some quarters as a triumph of imperialism and pronounced American capitalism.

Immense Profits In Wool Industry Shown By Report

Cotton Products Dealers Also Show Heavy Return In Post-War Period

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 4.—The interim report of the Accountant to the Sub-Committee investigating wool profits reveals extraordinary statistics. It shows that one firm made 35 times more profit than before the war, or nearly 25 times more, after deducting excess profits duty.

The least successful firm examined by the Accountant showed profits four times the pre-war figure, after deducting excess profits duty.

London, November 4.—It is announced that the net profits of Messrs. J. and P. Coats last year, after deducting depreciation, excess profits duty and corporation tax, amounted to £4,164,894.

Soldiers Repulsed By Irish Village

(*Rerter's Service*)

New York, November 4.—An Associated Press message from Dublin states that the residents of Ballinaree (? Ballinalee, in county Longford) successfully defended their village against a raid by soldiers, who came in six lorries. Three of the assailants were killed and six wounded.

London, Nov. 4.—In the House of Commons today, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that 22 policemen and 14 soldiers were killed, and 28 policemen and 30 soldiers wounded in Ireland in October.

Following the murder of a police sergeant, six lorries of armed men wrecked a number of houses at Ballymote, County Sligo, and burned a creamery. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

Scotland Votes On Liqour Prohibition

(*Rerter's Service*)

London, November 4.—Many districts of Scotland are at present in the throes of exciting elections to decide whether they favor prohibition, limitation of licenses or no change in the present system.

Voting has been tremendous as the result of a strenuous preliminary campaign by both "wets" and "drys."

Thus far 61 towns have voted, and the "drys" have been completely routed, only winning five towns whilst the remainder favor no change. In Glasgow, only four wards out of 37 voted for prohibition, whilst Aberdeen gave a large majority against the "drys."

Polling will continue throughout Scotland during the next seven weeks.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Gambling is a pernicious relaxation.

No matter which way the blind goddess happens to toss her smile, trouble follows.

Let us consider first the case of Yang Sze-kung. Yang organised a jubilation program a few days ago to take place in a Haining Road tea distillery. Along in the shank of the evening somebody suggested that while shark's fin fricassee and bird's nest au gratin were extremely enthralling incidents in the course of an evening's entertainment, an additional kick might be obtained through the medium of a game of dominoes or a session of stud poker—or something of the sort. Which suggestion was ardently followed up by the majority of the festive group.

Some time thereafter Wong Ming-sze, an invitee to the festivities aforesaid, discovered that his net losses for the evening totaled the dismal aggregate of eighty cents. Throwing his cards upon the table with a gesture of supreme disgust, he bowed formally to the assembly and started for the door. Whereupon complications ensued.

At the threshold meinhost Yang intercepted Wong. There were few formalities. Yang swung to his left hand a 16 ounce hammer, which he deftly transferred to his right set of digits and immediately thereafter wrought upon the ribs of the departing Wong after the fashion of Mr. Tod Sanborn in his xylophone days. Mr. Yang had hardly accomplished more than about two symphonies when a Chinese police constable appeared upon the scene, lured by the plaintive notes drummed out of Mr. Wong. The affair seemed so complex that he arrested the entire party and there was a considerable congestion in the Mixed Court yesterday as a result.

"Ah yes," said Wong, "it was a disastrous episode. I enjoyed myself immensely until Fate leaped upon me. Then I lost eighty cents in the flash of an eye. Gasping the significance of the situation, I realised that I was overdue at home. Eighty cents was all I started out with. But at the exit I was interfered with by Mr. Yang, who tried to prevail upon me to stay, using a hammer as his principal argument."

"I merely wished to keep Mr. Wong in the party," Mr. Yang told the Court. "And besides, he was eighty cents back of the famine fund for the kitty."

Taking all the facts into consideration, the Court, decided that twenty-four hours removal from life as it flies unfettered would benefit Mr. Yang, and probably also Mr. Wong, and it was so ordered.

ON THE OTHER HAND

With reverse English, something of the sort happened to Wong Kong-man.

Wong was one of the participants in a flutter organised by one Ng Toong-kwei. Here also the Goddess of Chance presided in a more or less preoccupied state, as a consequence of which Wong quit the game disconsolately with a debit of one dollar Mexican outstanding. Ng, who is apparently of a very suspicious nature, was awaiting Wong as he attempted to ooze through a rear exit. Ng did not have a hammer, but he had managed to pick up a blacksmith's file somewhere between the green board and the door and he plunged this enthusiastically into a number of hastily selected portions of Mr. Wong's framework.

In consequence Ng found himself confronting a Magistrate and an Assessor in the Mixed Court yesterday.

Ng sought to sidetrack retribution by declaring that Wong had first punched him but he lacked the visible evidences of impairment distinguishing his accuser and must spend the week-end away from the card table.

THE NGS SEEM TO HAVE IT

There was a veritable epidemic of Wongs and Ngs in the Mixed Court yesterday, Wong Kyi-kwa and Ng Ah-kung being among those present.

Wong said that he keeps a shop on Cunningham Road and the day before he had stepped across the street to lay in materials for the evening meal when he saw Ng slope into his shop and make some very suspicious motions in the vicinity of the cash register. Hastening back home he took the intruder by the scruff of the neck and shook 60 cents small money out of his grasp.

Ng denounced this as a matchless piece of mendacity, showing Wong to be a man of small soul and twisted instincts. He had only taken 10 cents out of the till. Which was held sufficient to get him a week's billeting in a large gray building out on Ward Road.

Shanghai Sending Chinese Exhibit To Silk Exposition

In response to the invitations extended by the Silk Association of America, Mr. D. E. Doty, of the Testing Company of New York, and Mr. Julian Arnold, United States Commercial Attache at Peking, the Shanghai Steam Silk Filatures and Cocoon Merchants Guild has decided to send four representatives to the International Silk Exposition beginning on February 7, 1921 in New York.

The local guild will also send four Chinese girls and a Chinese mechanic to take part in an exhibit which will demonstrate Chinese reeling methods.

The party will sail for the United States on the Empress of Russia, leaving here on December 18. Letters have been sent by Mr. Shen Liang-fang, chairman of the guild, to Messrs. Arnold, Doty and Charles Cheney, president and Ramsay Peugnets secretary of the Silk Association of America, announcing the decision of the local guild.

Hongkong Holiday To Celebrate Peace

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, November 6.—The Governor has appointed November 11, Armistice Day, a general holiday.

His Excellency trusts that on the firing of a gun on the Parade Ground at 11 o'clock in the morning, all normal business will be suspended in the Colony and that two minutes silence will be observed by the community.

DR. DEWEY IN HANKOW

(*Staff Wire To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Hankow, Nov. 6.—John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, arrived here today after lecturing in Wuchang for the last two days. He spoke before the Government schools on Thursday in Wuchang and addressed Boone College and the Students' Federation yesterday.

An elaborate program has been arranged to entertain Dr. Dewey in Hankow.

Obituary

MR. E. R. HOOPER

Funeral services will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4:30 p.m. today for Mr. Ernest Rochfort Hooper, prominent Shanghai broker, who died on Friday following an attack of rheumatic fever.

Mr. Hooper was forty-two years old and was an active figure in Shanghai social and sporting circles. He was a member of the Shanghai Light Horse and of the Shanghai, Race and Country clubs. He is survived by his wife, who was a daughter of Captain Wallace, and two daughters who are at present in England.

MR. W. H. BRUN

Funeral services for the late Mr. W. H. Brun were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Chapel, being attended by a large number of sympathetic friends. The service was read by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, and Messrs. Robinson, C. P. Holcomb, B. Bogliaco, D. Baker, D. Chalmis and Ferguson acted as pall bearers.

Many beautiful wreaths were sent by friends and relatives of the deceased, among the donors being: the Officers of the United States Court for China, Major and Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Shanghai Mercury, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Berthet, Son Will, Mrs. W. H. Brun, Denis Chalmis and Family, Mrs. C. A. Westerlund, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gunn and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hopkins.

Bishop Of Victoria Takes New Office

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, November 6.—The Governor attended a reception given yesterday evening in honor of the new Bishop of Victoria. In the course of a speech, his Excellency said there was a great field of work in South China.

He hoped shortly to see the resumption of more peaceful conditions, which would make the extension of the work of civilisation and Christianity possible.

After the reception the enthronement of the new Bishop took place in St. John's Cathedral, in the presence of a large congregation.

Partisans Secretly Arming In Siberia

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, November 5.—According to despatches from Chita, although outwardly calm prevails since the arrival of the Partisans Verkhne-Udinsk is secretly arming against the Chita local Government, which is leaning on General Kappel, as being the only one capable of preventing a Bolshevik advance. Many citizens joined up with General Kappel during the retreat.

There is a fear prevalent among people in Chita lest the same fate may overtake them as befell Verkhne-Udinsk. The representatives of the laborers and peasants are keeping aloof and withholding their support from the Verkhne-Udinsk delegates at the Conference.

Venezuelo Sails At 11 a.m. Today

The Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela, which arrived from Hongkong yesterday, will sail at 11 a.m. today, taking about 50 passengers from Shanghai for Japan ports and San Francisco.

Among prominent Shanghai people leaving on the ship are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stites, Mrs. W. J. Stites and Miss Stites, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilmore and Mr. J. R. Somerville, of Peking.

New Belgian Ministry Is Being Formed

(*Reuter's Service*)

Brussels, November 5.—Political conferences regarding the formation of a new Belgian Ministry are in progress.

Business Men In U.S. To Consult On Foreign Trade

(*U. S. Naval Radio*)

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—John Drum, chairman of the American Bankers Association, called a meeting of bankers, producers, importers and exporters executives in the Chamber of Commerce in Chicago on December 10 for the purpose of organisation of $100,000,000 foreign trade financing corportation.

Given Benefit Opera At Apollo Tonight

A number of the principals of the Russian Grand Opera company which was heard in Shanghai last year will give a benefit performance at the Apollo Theater at 9:15 o'clock tonight in aid of the North China Famine Relief Fund. Among the numbers to be given will be scenes from Tschaikowsky's operas "Eugen Onegin" and "Pique Dame." The Municipal Orchestra will play. The performance was arranged by the Committee of the Russian Democratic Club and fifty percent of the proceeds will go to the relief fund.

Britain To Control Exports Of Metals

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 4.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, introduced a bill to control the export of gold and silver coins and bullion and prohibit the melting or improper use of gold and silver coins.

Liberals In Stand Against Constantine

(*Reuter's Service*)

Athens, November 5.—Replying to M. Counaris, M. Venizelos has issued statements in which he insists on the fact that those who vote for the Liberal party in the next election must understand that in doing so, they will be voting against the restoration of Ex-King Constantine.

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Did you spend a little here, a little there, just to gratify fleeting desires?

Did you go blithely into debt for something you cannot afford?

Did you contribute your nickels, dimes and dollars to someone else's fortune? Will today be a repetition of yesterday? Habit is made of repetition.

Just multiply your little money habits—and other habits—by days and days like your yesterdays and you have your answer. If the answer is unpleasant to contemplate, change your habits.

A saving account with this Bank will be the opening wedge to better days—why not come in today and start one? A dollar will do. You will soon learn the fascination of watching your dollars grow here at interest.

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THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA

have received telegraphic advice from the Studebaker Corporation to reduce the prices of the two well-known models

SPECIAL SIX by U. S. Gold $115.00

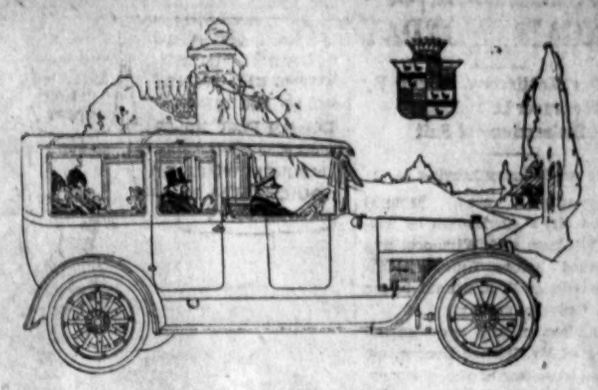
BIG SIX by U. S. Gold $200.00

As a consequence this reduction is now in force and all car sales are subject to same.

A fine assortment of Touring Cars, five seaters and seven seaters, and of Special Six Limousines and Big Six Limousines is now on view in the Company's Head Office, 36 Bubbling Well Road.

Those interested are cordially invited to visit us and inspect the cars.

"The Cadillac can be nothing but the wonderful automobile it is because the *parts are what they are.*"



"The best reason in the world for buying a Cadillac is what *everyone thinks*, and *says*, and *knows about* the Cadillac."

CADILLAC

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

There is only Cadillac, and, for most excellent reasons, there can be only one.

The Cadillac did not spring, full-fledged, into the possession of its beautiful readiness, and ease, and reliability.

As well ask a boy to arrive, over-night, at the poise and mature judgment of a man.

The qualities which distinguish the Cadillac—steadily and progressively developed by a skilled group of engineers, designers and craftsmen—have been seventeen years in the making.

Through these earnest, painstaking yesterdays, this corps of master-workmen has brought the Cadillac to the world-wide precedence which it enjoys to-day.

Everyone feels, in the Cadillac, a definite, superior something which few are able to express in words.

The definite something is the well-rounded completion and co-ordination which can only come when trained minds work together through years of devotion and development. Back of the Cadillac which you buy today, are more than 100,000 of the same eight-cylinder type. The deep-seated satisfaction which you feel, the economy, the ease and certainty which you enjoy, all flow out of the experience gained in the development of this type. There is only one Cadillac, and there can be only one.

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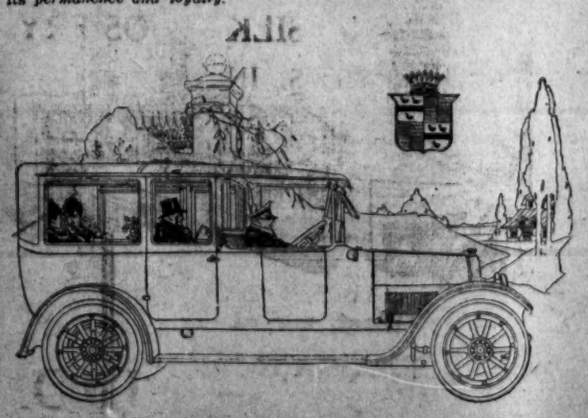
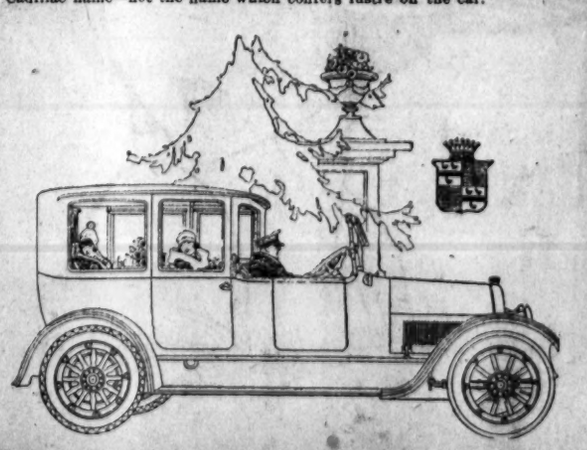


"Except as we refine our own refinements and surpass our own standards, *the Cadillac of a year from today will be the splendid Cadillac of today.*"

"It is the *character of the Cadillac car* which sheds lustre on the Cadillac name—not the name which confers lustre on the car."



HEARING IN BOULON CASE, UP AGAIN MONDAY

Further Testimony Given By Treasurer In Tls. 25,000 Embezzlement Suit

The preliminary hearing in the embezzlement case brought against Mr. F. G. Boulon by Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, was continued before United States Commissioner F. J. Schuhl in the U. S. Court yesterday.

Examination and cross-examination of Mr. Horace Beeson, assistant treasurer of the company, occupied the whole of the morning session and the hearing was then adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Continuing his examination of Mr. Beeson, Mr. W. S. Fleming, counsel for the company and acting as Special Assistant United States District Attorney, questioned the witness regarding the firm's practice in handling exchange transactions. Mr. Beeson stated that the practice regarding acceptance of bank orders from Chinese dealers who wanted to settle exchange was to give them a printed form to sign. He said that while Mr. Boulon was manager for the company some of the exchange contracts were not entered in the books in regular order but were kept in Mr. Boulon's possession.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Under cross-examination by Mr. R. S. Haskell, representing the defendant, the witness stated that he first became aware that Mr. Boulon was dealing in exchange on his own account just prior to the latter's return from New York. They knew of only one transaction which was specifically marked on the books as being Mr. Boulon's personal investment, the others having been carried in the name of the company. The single item was for G.$20,000, settled and entered as exchange bought for the former manager.

The witness had not reported the matter to New York but, he said, he regarded it as very bad practice for an employe. The large checks involved in the suit had passed through his hands, the witness said, but he had believed them merely for exchange profits belonging to the firm. Asked if it were not true that he had used some of the excess exchange on the books himself, Mr. Beeson replied that he had used only about Tls. 200. Mr. Coleman had taken Tls. 6,000 but there was nothing wrong in that as it was open exchange, not designed for any specific purpose. He denied that other members of the firm settled exchange on their own accounts. It was considered quite right to use limited portions of open exchange, which was very different from buying exchange for speculative purposes.

EXCHANGE IS FACTOR

Asked if some of the contracts were not guaranteed against loss by the Chinese in case of an unfavorable turn in exchange, the witness said he did not consider a name scrawled on a broker's memorandum to constitute a guarantee. He admitted that the firm might have been able to make Mr. Boulon stand the loss if his ventures had not been successful.

The hearing was adjourned shortly before noon on the request of District Attorney C. P. Holcomb.

MUTT & JEFF — Spivis Can Be Fooled Once, But That's All — By Bud Fisher

SO YOU'VE GOT A JOB CLERKING IN THIS STORE, EH SPIVIS? WRAP ME UP A DOZEN POST HOLES AND A LEFT-HANDED MONKEY WRENCH QUICK! I'M IN A HURRY!
I WONDER WHERE THE BOSS KEEPS THAT STUFF?
M-M! THE FEED-BOX IS EMPTY! I'LL HAVE TO RUN DOWNTOWN AND BUY THE BIRD SOME NOURISHMENT!
LOOK WHAT SPIVIS HANDED ME! HE'S CLERKING IN A STORE AND I DROPPED IN AND ORDERED SOME POST-HOLES AND A LEFT-HANDED MONKEY WRENCH! HE DIDN'T GET WISE TILL HIS BOSS TOLD HIM. THEN SPIVIS SOAKED ME IN THE EYE. IT WAS RICH.
SERVES YOU RIGHT! YOU SHOULDN'T SPOOF HIM! HE'S TRYING TO MAKE GOOD!
HELLO, SPIVIS! SLIP ME A PACKAGE OF BIRD SEED, OLD THING!
LISTEN MUTT! YOU CAN'T JOSH ME LIKE JEFF DID! THERE AIN'T NO SUCH THING AS BIRD SEED! BIRDS GROW FROM EGGS, NOT SEEDS!
GET OUT, YOU INSECT!!
935

News Brevities

Resolutions relative to the late T. R. Jernigan will be presented at the first session since his decease in the United States Court for China tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. All members of the American Bar are expected to be present.

• • •

Miss Magaret J. Bilz, of Spring Lake, Michigan, a special lecturer in connection with the Medical Temperance Department of America, will address the W. C. T. U. in the lecture hall of the Union Church on Thursday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

• • •

The parcel mail for the United Kingdam closes at the British Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday per s.s. Novara. Registered correspondence will be accepted up to the same hour but ordinary letters may be posted up to 7 a.m. on the 10th inst.

• • •

The Quest Society will meet on Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall. Dr. Robert J. Powell will speak on "The Social and Commercial Conditions in China, being observations after two years of travel in 14 Provinces." Mr. A. J. Hughes will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

• • •

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nile, scheduled to sail from Shanghai on November 9 for San Francisco via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu, has been delayed at Hongkong and will sail from this port on or about November 19.

• • •

Mr. R. H. Clive, the British Charge D'Affaires, called on Mr. C. F. Hsu, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, yesterday.

• • •

Dr. C. T. Wang, who has just refused to accept the chairmanship of the Commission on Treaty Relations in Peking, is due to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday morning. He is now visiting the Tai-shan Hills in Shantung.

• • •

Elaborate preparations are being made to hold a Christmas celebration in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. on December 22 and 23. Two hundred voices will constitute the chorus.

• • •

A football club has been organised by the Chinese Produce and Stock Exchange. It is understood that a department of physical education will be inaugurated in the near future.

• • •

The World's Chinese Students' Federation will give a reception in honor of Mr. Chen Kai-kan, the Amoy multi-millionaire who has subscribed to the initial expenses of the proposed Amoy University, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Federation headquarters, 51 Bubbling Well Road.

• • •

The Social Department of the American Woman's Club is arranging a series of bridge parties to be given at the Columbia Country Club during the winter, the first of which is to be held on Monday November 22. Members and their friends are requested to remember this date as a large attendance is desired.

• • •

Miss Grace Coppock, General Secretary of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A., will conduct the regular missionary prayer meeting on tomorrow afternoon, at 5:15 at the Union Church Hall. Miss Coppock has recently returned from Europe and America, where she attended conventions concerning the after-the-war conditions of work among women.

• • •

The special attention of Chinese young men who speak English is directed to the meeting at the Y.M.C.A. Sunday night at 7:30, when some of the most noted of the Sunday School delegates will speak concerning the Bible Class Movement in America. There will also be special music.

• • •

The engagement of Miss Alice Huie to Mr. Y. C. James Yen was announced at a dinner given by Miss Grace L. Coppock, general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of China, at her home at 6 Annam Road. Miss Huie is a graduate of teachers college, Columbia University, New York, and for the past three years has been a member of the faculty of the Normal School of Physical Education conducted by the Y.W.C.A. in Shanghai.

• • •

Mr. Paul N. Peroff, special foreign correspondent of the International Film Service and the New York American, has arrived in Shanghai and will leave in two weeks for Peking. From there he will go to Siberia for the Hearst Syndicate. Mr. Peroff is accompanied by his wife, who is also a writer.

• • •

Mr. H. E. Whiddett of the local office of Reids, Ltd., leaves for Manila today on the Empress of Asia. He will investigate trade conditions in the Philippines with the end in view of opening an agency in Manila for his concern.

• • •

Five Chinese charged with making counterfeit banknotes appeared in the Mixed Court before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Loh yesterday and were remanded for a hearing next week.

• • •

Six Chinese chauffeurs appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with various breaches of the traffic regulations and were assessed fines ranging from $3 to 20. One was ordered to pay $15 compensation to a ricsha coolie injured in a collision on Honan Road.

Stable Exchange Is Sought For Africa

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 5.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Charles Jesson, who drew attention to the damaging effect to producers in East Africa of the course of exchange with India, Colonel Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the rupee, for which the florin was being substituted, was stabilised at one-tenth of a £ in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika at the time when the value of the rupee in India was raised to one-tenth of a gold sovereign.

He said that he saw no reason to suppose that the exchange value of the Indian rupee would remain permanently below two shillings and he was not prepared to sacrifice the advantage to East Africa of a stable exchange and a definite association with sterling because of a temporary depression in the Indian exchange.

Triple Alliance Is Formed To Protest Turkey Holdings

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Paris, Nov. 6.—France, Great Britain, and Italy have signed a triplicate treaty to support each other in supporting their "spheres of influence" in Turkey with areas of special interest.

EGYPTIANS REFUSE TO ACCEPT TERMS

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 4.—The Egyptian delegation, who recently returned to London to confer again with Lord Milner regarding the proposed Anglo-Egyptian agreement for the future government of Egypt, are leaving London shortly.

They state that there is no indication so far that a settlement is likely, as Egyptians regard the scheme as unacceptable unless a number of points are agreed to, especially formal abolition of the British protectorate.

London, Nov. 4.—In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, in replying to Lord Salisbury regarding affairs in Egypt, did not refer to the statement of the Egyptian delegation that a settlement is not at present in sight, but said that the Cabinet was carefully considering the proposals of Lord Milner's mission.

He emphasised the fact that the proposals were not made by the Government. They had not even been submitted to the Egyptian Government, he said, and they were naturally open for consideration by both the Imperial and Egyptian Governments while both sides remained at equal liberty.

When the discussions here had reached a more advanced stage it was contemplated that the Sultan of Egypt would depute properly accredited representatives to meet His Majesty's Government and proceed with the further solution of these matters.

Lord Milner said that Lord Curzon had clearly stated the present position. The Milner Commission had not yet reported. When it did report, the Government would consider its report, very carefully. When the Cabinet had come to a decision, a statement of the Government's policy would be made and the whole question could then be discussed.

PORTHOS SAILS TODAY

Two hundred Chinese students will leave today for France on the French Mail Liner Porthos. The steamer is taking 378 passengers from Shanghai and 1,400 tons of cargo. Mr. G. Lion, manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and Mme. Lion are also passengers on this vessel.

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ALL-WOOL GREY FLANNEL yd. $3.24
LADIES' and MEN'S "Litewaite"—Guaranteed WATERPROOFS. Only weigh 20 ounces. Stylish cut and good finish $3.40
Gent's Wrist Watch—NICKEL .. $2.30
Gent's Wrist Watch—GOLD. Highest Grade $23.45
STAINLESS Dessert KNIVES dz. $10.00
SHEFFIELD $2.30
Hollow-ground SHEFFIELD RAZOR 45c.
8-Day CALENDAR WATCH .. $1.81
Gold Signet RING $3.00
Children's CASHMERE ALL-WOOL JERSEYS $1.80

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Famine Relief Concert

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Thursday, November 11, 1920

Part I

VOICE—Selected,
Mr. R. C. TREMAN.

PIANO—Hungarian Rhapsody N. 8, Liszt,
HARRY ORE,

VOICE—Morning, Oley Speaks.
Twilight, Katherine Glenn.
Cradle Song, Kreisler.
MYRA BANCROFT OLIVE.

VIOLIN—Souvenir de Moscow, Wienavsky.
MR. SIROIDO.

VOICE—Aria of Don Jose, from Carmen. Bizet.
MR. BRUNELLI.

DUET—Madame Butterfly, Puccini.
MISS OLIVE—MRS. FREDERICK TILLSON.

Part II

VOICE—(a) Aria de l'op. Bal. Masquerade. Verdi.
(b) Aria de l'op. Prince Tgor. Borodin.
MR. SELIVANOFF.

PIANO—"Komarinskaga," Russian Dance, Glinka-Balakireff.
MR. ORE.

VOICE—Selected,
MR. TREMAN,

VIOLIN—(a) Romance, Ghere.
(b) Perpetum Mobile, Novacek.
MR. SIROIDO,

VOICE—(a) Jewel Song, (Faust) Gounod.
(b) Pleurez mes yeux. (Le Cid) Massenet.
MISS OLIVE,

VOICE—Mattinata (R Leoncavallo)
MR. BRUNELLI.

DUET—"Come, Mallika," from Lakme. Delibres.
MISS OLIVE—MRS. TILLSON.

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The British American Tobacco Co., China, Limited.

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"DUC DE MONACO"

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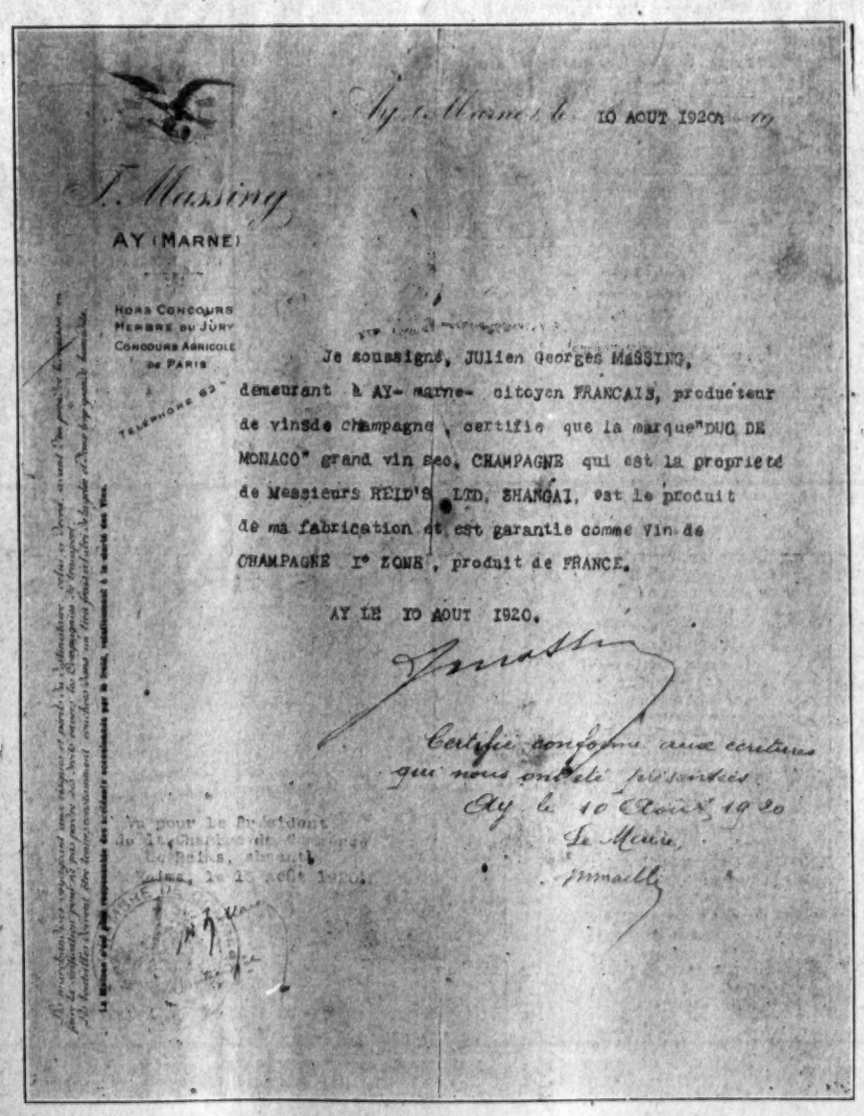

J. Massing
AY (MARNE)

HORS CONCOURS
MEMBRE DU JURY
CONCOURS AGRICOLE
DE PARIS

TÉLÉPHONE 62

Ay le 10 Aout 1920

Je soussigné, Julien Georges MASSING, demeurant à AY- marne- citoyen FRANCAIS, producteur de vinsde champagne, certifie que la marque "DUC DE MONACO" grand vin sec, CHAMPAGNE qui est la propriété de Messieurs REID'S LTD, SHANGAI, est le produit de ma fabrication et est garantie comme Vin de CHAMPAGNE Ire ZONE, produit de FRANCE.

AY LE 10 AOUT 1920.

J. Massing

Certifié conforme aux écritures qui nous ont été présentées
Ay le 10 Août 1920
Le Maire,
Imailly

Vu pour la Président
de la Chambre de Commerce
empêché, absent
Reims, le 11 août 1920.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL DELEGATES GIVE TO FAMINE FUND

Contribute $4,000 And Yen 3,800 At Tiffin Meeting Held Yesterday

HOLD MASS MEETING

Over 4,000 In Attendance At Y.M.C.A. Recreation Ground Affair

Delegates to the World Sunday School Convention which began a two-day convention here yesterday subscribed $4,000 and Yen 3,800 for the North China Famine Relief Fund at a tiffin held at the Great Eastern Hotel.

The feature of the day's program was a mass meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. Recreation Ground which was attended by over 4,000 people. Practically every Sunday School in Shanghai was represented.

Today the delegates will enjoy a varied program which includes a bible class rally at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, service at the Y.M.C.A., sight-seeing tours, and several meetings.

AT CHINESE TIFFIN

Yesterday morning was spent by the delegates in touring cars which visited St. John's, Siccawei, etc. The party turned up at noon at the Chinese tiffin which had been prepared at the Great Eastern Hotel especially in their honor. In addition to the delegates, there were the pastors of the Shanghai churches, the Sunday School superintendents, and many of the leading church representatives. Thirteen tables were spread. The local representatives were scattered carefully among the delegates at the different tables.

Mr. K. S. Zee, chairman of the welcoming committee, gave the principal address of welcome, in behalf of the more than thirty churches in twelve denominations with a membership of over six thousand.

This was followed by Mr. E. G. Tewksbury, who pointed out that the arrangements for the different meetings had been in the hands of a Chinese committee of ten members, and that all details had been arranged by Mr. Zee and the Rev. T. C. Wu, the executive secretary.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

An address of welcome and explanation of the cause of no Chinese delegates at the Tokio Convention was then given by Rev. Choy Liang-ding, chairman of the Pastors' Union. The substance of this was then read in English by Mr. Wu.

A much acclaimed address by Rev. Peter Chu'an, representing the China for Christ Movement then followed. Mr. Chu'an, said that the Chinese hope that their absence from the Tokio Convention will be taken by the Japanese as an object lesson and lead to a better understanding on the part of the latter.

At the request of Dr. Brown, Mr. Zee then announced that contributions to the Famine Fund had been made by the delegates to a total of Yen 3,800 and Mexican $1,000, and that this would be disbursed through regular channels.

DR. BROWN SPEAKS

Dr. F. H. Brown, of the World's Sunday School Committee, in responding to the reception given referred to the time of his first visit to Shanghai, in 1906, and to the gift of a banner given by the Chinese then as an evidence of their interest in Sunday School work and their plans for the future. On this banner were the three words: "China can do," which briefly summed up all those plans.

Mr. Brown went on to say that the Sunday School party were not here as tourists, but with the avowed and definite purpose of helping, through the convention and their tours, to turn the hearts of the leaders of the Orient to the only method by which international relations and life can be reconstructed and made right—through Christianity, and that Christian teaching must first be put into the hearts of the young, the new generation must be trained in the right.

Benjamin Kidd wrote in his last book "The Science of Power:" "Give me the children and in one generation we will create a new mind and a new earth." As Meyer, the great Sunday School man had said, "If the world is ever to be changed, it must be through its childhood. The delegates now here are set as steel to this purpose, and hope that the Chinese Christians will emphasise the work even more than in the past, he said.

Mr. Zee then introduced the Rev. W. E. Jordan, who is Mr. Wanamaker's personal representative and Mr. W. G. Landis, leader of the present party.

Each delegate was then presented with a box of biscuit from the Tai Foong Biscuit Co., and a box of candy from M. Y. San.

After a photograph had been taken of the tiffin party at the Great Eastern, they all left by automobiles to visit various institutions in the Yangtszepoo district, and reached the Y.M.C.A. athletic field about 4 o'clock. The crowd that had gathered there was estimated at 4,000. The program was carried out as announced, not only to the great interest of the visitors but a number of old Shanghai residents expressed great appreciation. The music surpassed expectations, being of a very high order. Mrs. Bryan led in the singing.

The turn out of Sunday School children was splendid. Not a few had come even from South Gate, and most of the churches were represented.

EVENING PROGRAM

The evening program proved to be equally interesting. The Chinese boxing and juggling were enjoyed by a large audience at the association.

The visitors are slated to make at least 19 addresses in the various Sunday Schools and churches today.

Announcement has been made that their boat will not leave before Monday afternoon.

Program For Sunday School Delegates

10:00 a.m. Meet Astor House lobby.
Motors will take parties to different Sunday Schools and Churches, as below—Return by Ricshas—
Grace Church Baptist, Speaker Dr. F. L. Brown.
Methodist Church, Quinsan Road, Mr. W. G. Landes.
Methodist Church, near Race Course, Rev. E. S. Crosland.
Presbyterian Church, South Gate, Rev. W. E. Jordan.
North Gate Baptist Church Dr. W. E. Beiderwolf.
2:30 p.m. Address by Rev. E. F. Evermeyer at the Shanghai Baptist College.
Address by Miss Amanda Landes at McTyeire School.
Visit to Ricsha Mission.
Motors to above leave Astor House at 2 p.m.
3 p.m. Meeting for Young Women at North Gate Baptist Church. Address by Miss Margaret Slattery.
4:00 p.m. Meeting of Koreans. Address by Korean leaders. Rickshas from Astor House at 3:45 p.m.
Address by Rev. W. E. Jordan at Futan College.
5:00 p.m. Evangelistic Service in Martyr's Memorial Hall. Address by Dr. W. E. Beiderwolf.
7:30 p.m. Adult Bible Class Rally at Martyr's Memorial Hall.
Chairman: Mr. J. H. Geldart, Religious Work Secretary Y.M.C.A.
Speakers: Mr. W. G. Landes and others.

Shaw Case Is Discussed At Closing Session Of British Trade Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

of the biggest British merchant firms in Shanghai.

He was an active and energetic associate of the British Chamber of Commerce here, was respected by the Chinese in Manchuria and all who had business dealings with him as a patriot who had been indefatigable in supporting allied aims during the war.

At the beginning of this year there were rumors that the Japanese had had trouble with Mr. Shaw and had alleged that the ships for which he acted as agent were being used to convey Korean malcontents from Shanghai to Korea. Early in the summer these complaints occurred again and I understand that the British Consul from Mukden visited Antung at the end of June in order to ascertain the truth about these reports and to advise Mr. Shaw not to interfere between Japanese and Koreans.

NO CHARGES SET FORTH

Care was taken to point out to every one concerned in Antung that the British Courts were available if there was any actual charge against them. No charges were in fact forthcoming, and Mr. Shaw's family was therefore greatly disturbed when only a fortnight later he was suddenly arrested by the Japanese just inside the Korean frontier. He was then charged with being in Korea without a passport.

His house in Antung was picketed by Japanese Police and he was placed in solitary confinement in a Japanese prison. Various charges have been urged against him from time to time: that he was in Korea without a passport, that he allowed Korean malcontents carrying arms and explosives to leave Shanghai for Korea on his ships, ships be it noted for which he was merely the agent in Antung and over whose crew, cargo or passengers he could exercise no control while they were loading in Shanghai.

SYMPATHY NOT CRIME

At Antung the Customs is staffed almost entirely by Japanese and we may safely assume that they would not allow Korean malcontents to land arms or explosives from any ship whether Mr. Shaw's or anybody else's. With regard to the charge of harboring Korean malcontents we have no information, but many worthy people in all countries harbor discontented subjects of other countries and even show their sympathy for them in more practical form, but such sympathy has never yet been regarded as a crime for which a person can be indicted.

On what grounds therefore did the Japanese authorities arrest Mr. Shaw and keep him in prison? So far as we can ascertain they have never brought him for trial and we can only therefore judge the grounds of their complaint from the inspired communiques which have appeared in the Japanese Press. The nature of those complaints I have indicated above. They have amounted to an assertion that Mr. Shaw was in the habit of befriending and assisting disaffected Koreans.

REPUGNANT TO ANGLO-SAXON

The Japanese authorities claim that this amounts to plotting against the safety of the State. I am given to understand that a legal point of some interest is involved in the Japanese authorities' attitude towards Mr. Shaw, namely, whether a State has the power to try the subject of another State for an offence committed outside its own border and its own jurisdiction.

It appears that the practice of various countries differs on this point, some Continental countries, including France and Germany, hold that they have the right to try such offenders if once they place themselves within their jurisdiction. Great Britain and America claim no such right, which indeed appears to be repugnant to Anglo-Saxon tradition.

IN PRISON FOUR MONTHS

Mr. Shaw was arrested in Korea and imprisoned in a Japanese jail for an offense alleged to have been committed in China where Mr. Shaw was living within the jurisdiction of the British Courts. Had Mr. Shaw been brought to trial immediately and the charges against him openly proved we should probably have heard very little of these fine points of international law practice. But Mr. Shaw was kept in prison for four months, during all the heat of summer, was cut off from communication with his friends and was never brought to trial on any charge whatever.

Gentlemen, I think I am putting it moderately when I say that we cannot regard that as a conciliatory act on the part of the Japanese Government. Mr. Shaw is one of our associate members and has been a bulwark of British commerce in Antung. He has been an outspoken critic of Japanese methods in Manchuria whenever he believed that such methods constituted discrimination against British trade.

NOT TERMINATION OF CASE

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at if a suspicion has arisen that that is his real offense in Japanese eyes. We received a telegram yesterday informing us that Mr. Shaw has been released on bail. I feel certain that I voice the opinion not only of this Conference but also the whole British community in the Far East when I say that that is not a satisfactory solution of or termination to the case.

If Mr. Shaw has committed any offense let him be duly charged and brought to open speedy trial before a court of competent jurisdiction. If no charge can be brought against him then British opinion will demand that he be amply compensated for the outrage that has been inflicted on him.

Gentlemen, I have dealt thus fully with the case of Mr. G. L. Shaw as I deem the principle involved by his arrest of the greatest importance and it is viewed with a grave feeling of apprehension by some of our affiliated Chambers.

This Association's views on Japan's attitude and policy in Tsingtao and the obnoxious quarantine regulations imposed this summer which appear to us to be economic weapons in disguise have been fully dealt with quite recently, so I do not propose to touch on them again. I mention them, however, as taken in conjunction with our attitude on the Shaw case, it lays us open to the charge of being anti-Japanese; I would like to take this opportunity of publicly stating that we are not anti-Japanese in the sense that we are opposed in to all Japan's legitimate aspirations.

NOT ANTI-JAPANESE

We realise the vital character from her point of view of many of her aims, and we are perfectly willing that she should succeed and prosper in such aims. Both from a political and an economic standpoint we see how much is to be gained from co-operation and compromise and how much there is to lose from mutual jealousies and antagonisms. In a word we want as far as possible to work with Japan and not against her.

While we wish this, indeed, because we wish it, we are bound when we think that Japan is acting in a manner inimical to our interests, to tell her so. We should be false both to her and to ourselves if we did not. And on the Tsingtao question, in regard to Mr. Shaw, and in the matter of obstructive regulations we think that our criticisms have been justified.

At the conclusion of this speech Mr. Rose summarised the result of the Conference and the acting chairman asked for questions. There being no questions Mr. John Johnstone moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Burkill, Mr. Rose, Mr. Brett and the secretary.

Proceedings then terminated.

ASTHMATIC BECAUSE ANAEMIC

"I Owe My Cure To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills"

A number of cases of Asthma, according to the reports of the sufferers, have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In these cases the main cause of the trouble has been a generally run-down condition of the system, and with the restoration of 'tone' to the blood and nerves by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Asthma has disappeared.

One such case is that of Miss Eule M. H. Mortier, a young lady school-teacher residing at "Lake Wood," Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon.

"About 8 years ago I was a great sufferer with asthma and was also very anaemic," she said. "I became extremely thin and weak, with a constant tired feeling. My face was pallid; my eyes were sunken in deep dark circles and had a nasty pain behind them.

"So poor was my appetite that it was only a pretence for me to sit at the table at all. I had a hacking cough and a very bad pain in the chest which allowed me to get very little sleep. The asthma caused me difficulty in breathing, particularly at night. Night sweats worried me a great deal and I got into a thoroughly low-spirited condition.

"After trying various medicines without good result I gave Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial on the advice of my father. These brought about a wonderful improvement. My appetite began to pick up and I could again enjoy my meals. My spirits rose and I regained lost flesh and colour. And as I continued with the treatment the asthma which had troubled me for three years disappeared altogether. I lost my troublesome cough, the pain left my chest, my breathing became regular, the night sweats ceased, and I was able once more to enjoy a good night's sleep, awaking in the morning rested and refreshed. I owe my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and recommend them to any sufferers I find."

Of medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also obtainable direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8, post free.

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Tokio Refuses To Recognise Soviet Concession Deals

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, November 5.—Interviewed with reference to the reported Vanderlip concession in Siberia, a Foreign Office official said:

"In view of the fact that the Soviet Government of Russia is not recognised by the Powers, it is unnecessary to point out that the Japanese Government is in no way bound to take cognizance of any such private agreement, whoever the parties to it may be.

"Nor would it be prepared to assent to any act or measure infringing Japan's treaty rights in relation to Russia, or affecting vital interests arising out of geographical or other interests."

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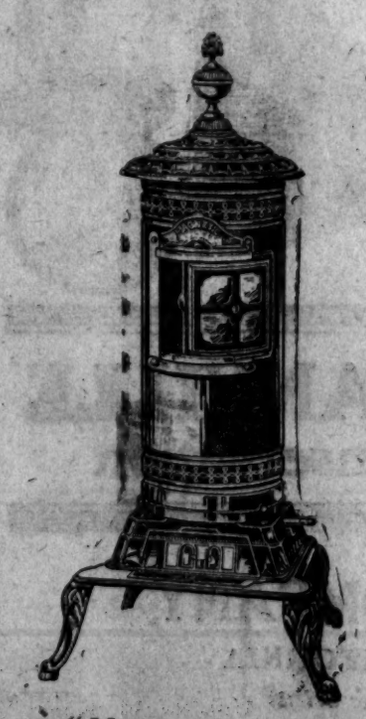

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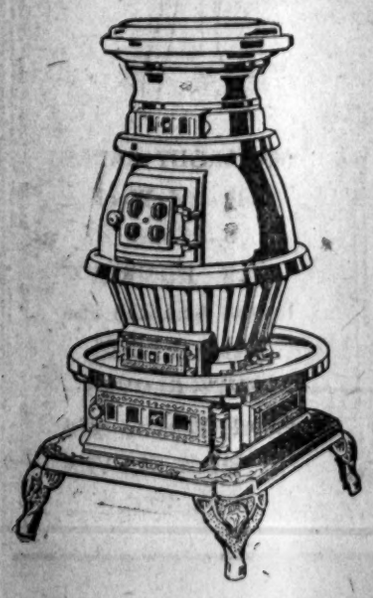
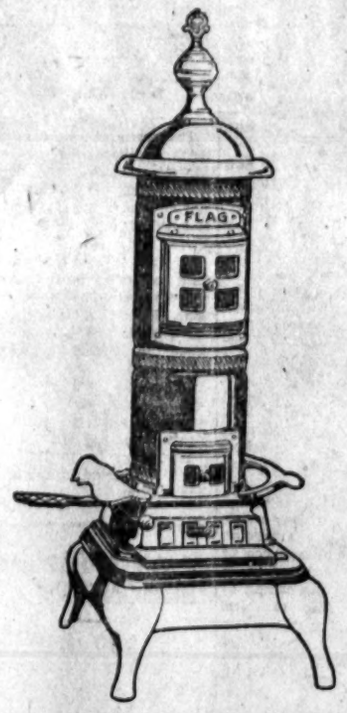


London

"Magnetic" Oak



Flag

"Magnetic" Dot

SPRECKELS JEWEL MYSTERY IS STILL WORRYING LONDON

Scotland Yard Will Drop Charge Against Barrett Only On Mrs. Spreckels's Order

MILLIONAIRE ON WAY HOME

Receiver Is Named For Husband Of Drexel Heiress In London Proceedings

London, September 25.—Despite reports from Los Angeles that William Barrett, who eloped in 1919 with Alice Drexel, has cleared himself with the American police in regard to the disappearance of jewels belonging to Mrs. John D. Spreckels jr., valued at $100,000, it is stated by the authorities here today that the case is in nowise closed. On the contrary, if the warrant issued for Barrett's arrest is to be withdrawn, it rests with Mrs. Spreckels to withdraw the charges, and she has not announced any such intention to the police.

When Mrs. Spreckels called in Scotland Yard, the police immediately went into open court and obtained a warrant for his arrest. Unless Mrs. Spreckels withdraws the charges it is considered certain that extradition proceedings will soon be begun. Meanwhile, it is known that Scotland Yard means to have Barrett shadowed.

At Tiffany's London branch today it was admitted to The World that some of the jewels in question were bought there, but when asked if any efforts were being made by them to bring charges against Barrett it was stated that the company was not taking any action whatever in the matter. When asked if any payment had been made for jewels, the Tiffany representative refused to make any statement.

ON WAY TO AMERICA

Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels are believed to have sailed for the United States. Missing details will probably be supplied there if they intend to push the case against Barrett, who is now in Los Angeles.

According to a story told to The World correspondent from a trustworthy source, Mrs. Spreckels was an actress in San Francisco, and the marriage met with the protest of the Spreckels family. It led however, to a honeymoon trip around the world, which is said not to have been so happy an affair as had been anticipated, and which was followed by a temporary separation. During this period Barrett met Mrs. Spreckels at the Sandown Park race course.

When she sought to buy the now famous necklace and also a diamond-studded watch, at the London establishment of Tiffany and Co., it is said Barrett suggested to the management to cable to the firm's New York house an inquiry as to the Spreckels credit. A reply came from New York that the Spreckels credit was good for any sum up to $1,000,000, whereupon the necklace and watch wer delivered.

Soon it appeared that the New York house of Tiffany thought the inquiry had been concerning Mrs. John D. Spreckels sr. Learning within a few days that Mr. Spreckels sr. was in California, a further cable seems to have been sent suggesting that the London buyer be checked up. When a Tiffany representative went to Mrs. Spreckels's hotel to ask for some assurance of payment, Barrett was called in, it appears, and he said the errand of the caller was insulting to Mrs. Spreckels, insisted that the name of Mrs. Spreckels sr. had not been used in the purchase, and said Tiffany might sue for recovery in court, if so disposed.

BARRETT WAS BLAMED

The World correspondent's informant does not assume to settle the dispute as to the means by which Mrs. Spreckels and the jewelry were finally parted, but he says she laid the responsibility to Barrett, and that when she tried to recover the jewelry, or its money value, he Suggested that he go to Nice, where he would obtain from his wife the money to pay the bill. Mrs. Spreckels assenting, he started apparently for Nice, but really for Liverpool, where he caught a ship for New York.

This was about a fortnight ago. Within that period Mr. Spreckels appeared on the London scene, having returned, it is said, from a business trip to Norway. He insisted that she go home at once with him.

The latest development came yesterday in the Bankruptcy Court in which a receiver was appointed for Barrett. It was intimated in that proceeding that Barrett had become estranged from his wife, who is supposed to remain in Nice.

Barrett's Lawyer Unable To Locate His Own Client

Los Angeles, September 25.—Capt. William N. Barrett, husband of Alice Gordon Drexel of New York and internationally sought gentleman who would be a motion picture actor, appears to have done a "fade out" here following issuance Thursday in London of a warrant for his arrest on the charge of illegally disposing of Mrs. John D. Spreckels's jr. jewels.

The captain sought today to elucidate certain incidents of his handling of the now famous $20,000 pearl necklace of Mrs. Spreckels, could not be found. When H. L. Geisler, the captain's attorney, was appealed to, he protested he did not know where his client was, but wished he did. He concluding by saying he would try to get in communication with "some of the captain's friends" thereby finding where Barrett might be tarrying.

"Capt. Barrett told me he was going to stop with some friends in Pasadena," said Geisler, "but that he would keep in touch with me. He has not done so, however, and I am worried."

The attorney appeared quite piqued, naturally, considering the fact that by his deft but decisive work in threatening a habeas corpus, he probably saved Barrett from languishing in the Los Angeles City jail.

In the meantime Geisler is "all set to go" with a fight against extradition for the Captain to England.

At the Detective Bureau of Central Police Station here the most recent evident disappearance of Capt. Barrett seems to be regarded as a matter of course, despite the fact that the Drexel son-in-law promised there also to keep in touch with the proper persons.

Cant. Barrett is being particularly sought by his attorney, according to the attorney himself, to explain Mrs Spreckles' charges, especially the one referring to him as having sold her gems "because he needed the money."

Postponed Program Of Chin Woo Will Be Staged Today

The postponed celebration of the tenth Anniversary of the Chin Woo Athletic Association will take place today. It begins at 9 a.m. and continues up to 5 p.m. Tiffins and refreshments will be served by M. Y. San.

At 1:30 p.m. a reception will be held in honor of the delegates of the Chinese Educational Conference. Following this an exhibition of physical exercises will take place in which 20 schools will participate.

Included in the literary exhibits will be some of the best pictures taken by members of the Association's Camera Club.

Invitation is cordially extended to all interested in the work of the Association.

Service Arranged For Armistice Day

United Services Men Also To Hold Dinner, Concert And Dance

Church services, a dinner and a dance will be held next Thursday in observation of Armistice Day.

The memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral at 10:45 a.m. and has been arranged by the United Services Association, members of which will be present in uniform. The wearing of uniforms, however, is optional. There will also be a landing party from the British warships which will parade to the church. The hour of the services has been fixed in order that the congregation may observe the two-minute silence at 11 a.m. requested by King George.

The dinner in the evening will be for members of the United Services Association and those of the French organization, the Union des Anciens Combattants de la Grand Guerre, and will be held at the French Club, which has been given for the occasion, at 7:30 p.m. A concert will follow the dinner and the floor will then be cleared for dancing, the wives and relatives of members to participate in this part of the program.

Another feature of the Armistice Day observances will be the unveiling of the memorial tablet and roll of honor which has been erected in the Shanghai Rowing Club in memory of the members who fell in the war. This ceremony will take place at noon and Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., British Consul-General, will officiate, assisted by Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council and an ex-captain of the Club, and Mr. Brodie A. Clark, the Club's oldest member.

Millerand To Take Part In Ceremony Honoring Heroes

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, November 5.—In response to an invitation which has been extended to him by the United States Ambassador, President Millerand will journey on Monday to Verdun, where he will preside at the unveiling of the monument erected, through the efforts of the American colony in Paris, to the memory of the men who fell in the "Bayonet" trench. The President will deliver an address.

Navy "Y" Entertains Naval Men In Port

British and French naval officers and men were entertained at the Navy Y.M.C.A. last night. Special invitation was given to men of British war vessels, Alacrity and Colombo and the French Cruiser D'Estrees. The entertainment consisted of comedy moving pictures and Chinese magic work. Refreshments were served.

Next week the Navy "Y" plans to furnish picture shows on board their ships for men of the British Cruiser, Hawkins.

During the past weeks the "Y" has been well patronised by men of both French and British warships of which there are a very considerable number in port.

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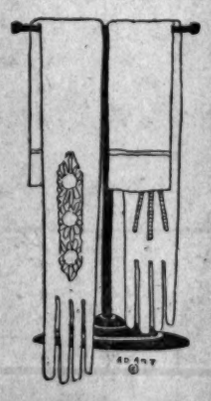

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„ x 4 ft. 6	$13.50
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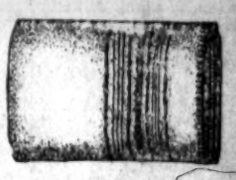

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"Woolvena" Pure Down Quilts.
No. 28 Printed Sateen with plain satin insertion, scroll stitched.

Size	Price
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"Woolvena" Pure Down Quilts.
No. 38 Covered plain satin with printed satin heart-shaped corners and panels reverse of plain sateen.
Size 6½ x 4 feet Price $65.00 each
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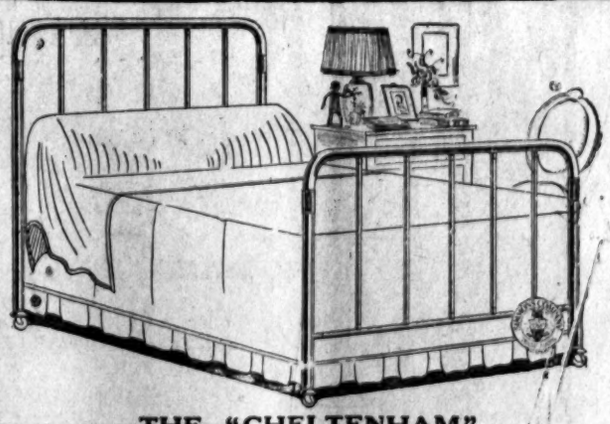

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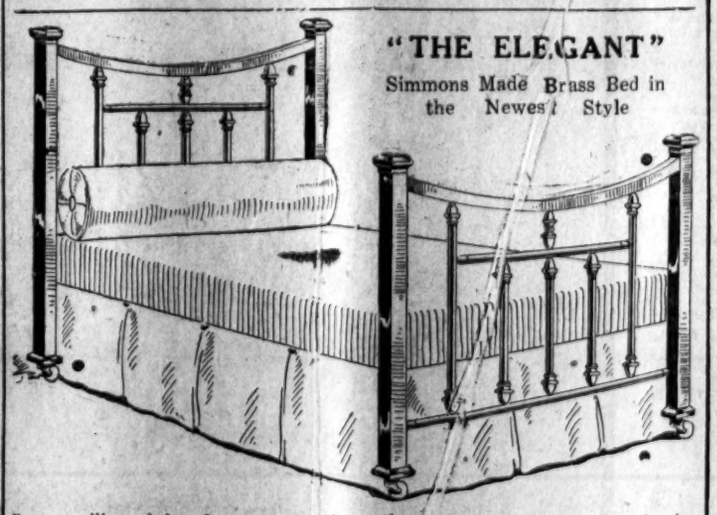

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Marshall George.

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Noon Patrick, S. (22).

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Sweet, W. A
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American Flowers Club, President (1).
Avent, J. M. (1).

Bagby, Mrs. Margeurite (3).
Becker, Fred (1).
Benton, Jack (3).
Biege, Peter (1).
Barrickle, J. R. (1).
Bell, Clayton M. (1).
Browers Walter (1).
Brown, Fred (3).
Burke, James E. (1).
Barber, Mrs. (1).
Benham, A. L. (1).
Bick, Edward (1).
Blackman, L. V. (1).
Baxley, Leon F. (1).
Boscomb, R. or Ganis Pilage (1).
Bryant, Garvey (2).
Buze, Thorvald (1).

Carleton, Mrs. (1).
Chang, A. Z. (1).
Chapman, O. E. (1).
Clarke, H. (1).
Curtiss Aeroplane Co. (1).
Coquard, Mrs. M. (1).
Carter, W. E. (1).
Chang Ah Jon (1).
Cheshire, B. J. (1).
Clark, Manchester B. (1).
Cochrane, Tom (1).
Crawford, H. E. (4).

Dell, Cylde (1).
Dow, Francis N. (1).
Dreyfus, Louis G. (1).
Dooley, Ralph C. (2).
Dreyfus, Mrs. Louis G. (1).
Dyer, G. S. (1).
Emerson, Miss Gertrude (1).
Edens, Charles N. (1).
Edelman, M. (4).
Eddo, H. J. (1).

Farrington, Harold (1).
Finch, John W. (1).
Frobery, C. (1).
Fuller, Miss Dorothy (1).
Ferrer, Luis Fralle (1).
Fitzgerald, P. J. (3).
Fudy, Thomas A. (1).
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Gardiner, Mrs. N. (1).
Graves, Wm. (1).
Griggis, G. G. (1).
Gutelius, Dr. William H. (1).
Gardiner, T. L. (1).
Gustafsson, William (1).

Hule, Geo. H. (1).
Heery, J. M. (1).
Hitchcock, Sheldon (1).
Harvey, Mrs. C. W. (Anna) (1).
Hickey, E. V. (1).
Hutchinson, Jr. Richard Ashton (1).
Johnson, Karl (1).
Johnson, Ernest (1).
Johnson, H. (1).
Jeffries, Louis (2).
Johnson, F. G. (1).
Jordhay, George C. (1).

Kavanaugh, (1).
Kwan, Moon (1).
Klinghofer, Theo. (2).

Lane, Lee Britton (1).
Lense, Walter W. (1).
Leenhouts, Miss Cora E. (1).

McGarvin, E. (1).
Mallory, Nat. W. (5).
Martin, Samuel L. (1).
Morgan (1).
Miller, Gerry (1).
Miller, Jr. W. D. (1).
Moore, Ralph H. (1).
Moriarity, M. (1).
Morrison, David F. (1).
Murray, Rea (1).
McKay, Walter C. (1).
Martin, Geo. W. (1).
Meyers, Messrs. A. S.
Miller, Carral E. (1).
Miller, Morris (1).
Moore, Percy R. (1).
Mooser, Mrs. Geo. (1).
Morrison, Mrs. D. F. (1).
Mosher, W. C. (1).
Murphy, Kerman (2).
O'Leary, J. L. (1).
O'Hara, James L. (1).
Osgood, Claude J. (1).
Overton, Dr. John (1).
O'Laughlin, L. G. (1).
Odell, R. M. (1).
Ostermann, Alexandria (4).

Parelli, Edwin (1).
Peyran, Philip Mirbel (1).
Perry, Emil B. (1).
Pettersan, Melker (1).
Pratt, Richard Septimus (2).
Peeton, Mrs. (1).
Peyton, Mrs. (1).
Petersen, Fritz (1).
Prather, J. W. (1).
Radford, Jr. William A. (19).
Rice, Watson W. (1).
Rodwell, J. M. (1).
Rae, J. F. (1).
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Root, Mrs. E. A. (1).

Sagte, Mrs. J. K. (1).
Schenck, W. Egbert (1).
Short, Joe (2).
Smith, E. W. (1).
Snyder, O. W. (2).
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Summers, A. Barks (1).
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Sahlein, Mrs. J. K.
Scharpelo, Miss Titania (1).
Smith, A. C. (1).
Snyder, John W. (1).
Sousa, M. J. (1).
Stephanoff, Nicholas A. (1).
Swansen, Fred (1).
Templeton, E. C. (1).
Tucker, Walter (1).
Tiffany, Al (1).

Varkol, Y. (1).
Verhoeff, Frederick (1).

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Webster, Harry C. (1).
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Woods, S. B. (1).
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Progressive Tendencies In Chekiang Province Outlined By Lawyer

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, November 3.—The Missionary Association was the guest of the ladies of the C. M. S. Hospital day before yesterday in the home of Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Main. The speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Yuan Sin-beh introduced by the chairman as "Hangchow's leading private citizen."

Mr. Yuan is president of the Chekiang Bar Association, a leading member of the Provincial Assembly, until recently acting president of the Provincial Educational Society, an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, a wise and sympathetic counsellor of students, and the leader in numerous civic enterprises.

His subject was "Progressive Tendencies in Chekiang Province," and he presented the subject under three heads dealing with tendencies governmental, social, and educational.

He laid especial emphasis on the democratic trend in the present educational situation. Modern education was first undertaken by the government as a means to building up a strong army and navy such as gave Western nations their power.

This motive developed until it included a desire to develop the economic resources of the country. Agricultural, industrial, and commercial schools were opened up everywhere.

EDUCATION FOR MASSES

Now educators in China have caught the vision of education for the masses and designed to train all for citizenship.

The popularity of the Vulgate Chinese, the interest in the National Phonetic System, and the attention being given to supplementary and vocational training are illustrations of this democratic trend. Not that education in China and in Chekiang province has yet been democratised, but the unmistakable tendency at the present time is in that direction.

In the second place, China is rapidly adapting herself to a new social viewpoint. Externally great changes have taken place within the past generation; the queue, bound feet, and many other customs of the past have passed away. More important, however, is the new point of view. China has never been afflicted with a blooded aristocracy, but there has been social caste with the scholar class composing the aritocracy of the land.

This caste division is now giving way and labor is receiving a recognition and respect never before enjoyed by it. In a small printing establishment of which he is chief director, for example, out of sixty or seventy employees two thirds of the number are studying two hours a day four days in the week. This is a very small thing in itself but it is a straw showing how the wind is blowing.

Likewise the larger factories such as the Wai-Tsun Silk Factory, the Hu Lin Filatures, and the Hu Lin Iron Works are seeking plans for improving the lot of their operatives.

CO-EDUCATION ADOPTED

Not only is the position of labor being elevated but the position of woman is being revolutionised. Co-education is in operation in primary schools, girls schools are increasing in number, and co-education in higher schools promises to come soon. The education and emancipation of 200,000,000 women and girls, will be equivalent to doubling the citizenship of the country and this is now in process of taking place.

Governmentally the country is unsettled so that many foreign friends are anxious and many Chinese are pessimistic. But the situation is by no means altogether black. When the Manchus were overthrown the republican sign was hung out not because the country wished to be republican but because too many aspirates wanted to be king.

During these nine years we have had the name of a republic while the old spirit and practises of despotism have continued to rule. During the first few years of the republic sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the centralisation of power in Peking. He favored decentralisation and local self government but so strong was the sentiment of seven or eight out of ten of his friends for centralisation that they were unable to discuss the question amicably. Now most of them have changed their viewpoint in the matter. Through the newspapers, through magazines and books republican principles and ideals have gradually been making headway. Compare the editorials of certain leading vernacular newspapers in Shanghai published nine years ago with the editorials they are now writing and one will find striking evidence of the change that is taking place in the political thinking of the people.

PRAISES FOREIGNERS

No influences now at work in China are affecting the educational and political thinking of the country more powerfully than the presence and work in the country of Prof. John Dewey of America and of Prof. Bertrand Russell of Great Britain.

In conclusion Mr. Yuan expressed his opinion regarding the radicalism being preached in this city and the possibility of its developing into a Bolshevism of the Russian type. He thought the prevailing radicalism was a reaction and a protest against the archaic patriarchal society by which China has been so handicapped in the modern world. This reaction is giving way to a more healthy individualism such as that which characterises the West.

He thought socialism was a theory congenial to the Chinese mind, partly because of the similarity of some of its tenets to ancient Chinese teachings. On the other hand he thought Chinese socialism insofar as it exists is more akin to the socialism of America and Britain than it is to that of the continent. He felt no fear of the extreme tenets or methods of Marx or of Lenin making headway in China.

His last word dealt with the New Consortium. "I believe in it," he declared, "I am not opposed to a measure of foreign supervision of national expenditures especially as they have to do with the disbandment of troops and the abolition of the present military regime.

"On the other hand, I do not and cannot approve of the proposed foreign supervision of our Land Tax and Poll Tax. And I do not think the foreign powers can afford to forfeit the sympathy and friendship of China by enforcing such a measure Moreover, I think there is every reason why a Chinese banking group should be admitted into the Consortium. Why not make it a real international enterprise rather than a mere 'foreign' enterprise?

"Finally, let me thank you missionaries for what you have done and are doing for our city and country. We appreciate and value the service you are rendering China."

In The U.S. Court For China

Bowman, Plaintiff, vs. Bowman, Defendant.
Cause No. 1052 Decree.
Filed October 28, 1920.
Deputy Clerk.

SYLLABUS

1. Divorce: Alimony and counsel fees may be awarded by this Court in divorce proceedings.

2. Id. Id. But where the plaintiff prays for no more than "alimony pendente lite" and the defendant fails to answer, permanent alimony cannot be decreed.

3 Id. Amicus Curiae. In such case to prevent collusion, the court is authorised to appoint a disinterested attorney to appear and defend at the expense of the party at fault.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, for plaintiff. F. J. Schubl, Esquire, amicus curiae for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition and the evidence, defendant having failed to answer or otherwise plead or to appear though personally served with summons. The petition contains the usual averments of citizenship, residence and marriage of the parties and alleges extreme cruelty and adultery on the part of defendant. It would serve no good purpose to review the evidence in detail. Suffice it to say that the grounds alleged are amply established and entitle plaintiff to an absolute divorce.

In addition to the prayer for that relief, plaintiff asks

"2. That pending indement in the cause that the defendant be ordered to pay the plaintiff Mexican Dollars Twenty-five ($25.00 Mex.) per week.

3. That the defendant be ordered to pay the plaintiff's counsel fees in these proceedings.

4. That the plaintiff be granted such other relief as may to this Honorable Court seem meet and just."

It has been held that a court having divorce jurisdiction possesses the inherent power, independent of statute, to award alimony, temporary or permanent, and counsel fees, while statutes are available in this jurisdiction which expressly provide for such relief. But there is also another statute which limits the judgment which may be rendered upon default of answer to

"the amount claimed in the summons or the relief demanded in the complaint."

"The reason and fairness of this statutory rule is obvious. The defendant by his default submits, without contest on his part, to the court, only the claim of the plaintiff for the relief prayed in the complaint. But if a different or greater relief were demanded he might appear and contest it as unjust; hence the statute wisely limits the power of the court in awarding judgment by default to that asked for in the complaint, to the end that the defendant may safely omit to appear in cases where he is willing to submit to the court, without contest, the claim of the plaintiff to the specific relief invoked in his complaint."

It will be seen that the complaint or petition here prays for alimony "pending judgment" and also counsel fees, but it does not demand permanent alimony. There is, indeed, a prayer for general relief but that is insufficient, under such a statute, to authorise relief not specifically prayed for if defendant has not answered; where, as here, the prayer is for no more than temporary alimony it is error to award other relief.

It appears from the evidence that defendant for some time has been earning a salary of Mexican $175.00 per month together with his board and it would seem that the alimony of Mex. $25.00 per week pendente lite claimed by plaintiff is reasonable and proper. The petition was filed on July 13 and the cause has therefore been "pending" fifteen weeks which would entitle plaintiff to $375.00 alimony. The claim of Tls. 150 for counsel fees is likewise considered reasonable. A statute in force in this jurisdiction provides:

"In all uncontested divorce cases, and in any other divorce case where the court may deem it necessary or proper, a disinterested attorney shall be assigned by the court to enter his appearance for the defendant and actively defend the cause, and such attorney shall receive such compensation for his services as the court may determine to be proper, such compensation to be paid by the parties as the court may direct."

The evident purpose of this provision is to protect society by preventing collusive divorces. For, as has been well said, there are three parties to every divorce case—the plaintiff, defendant and the State. The amicus curiae represents the third party as well as the second.

In exercise of the authority thus conferred the Court appointed a member of the Bar of this Court who appeared as amicus curiae and in behalf of defendant at the trial and to whom a trial fee of Taels 25.00 is hereby allowed.

It is therefore considered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant be, and the same are hereby, dissolved.

It is further decreed that defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of Mex. $375 as alimony pendente lite, and Taels 150.00 to plaintiff's attorneys, Taels 25.00 to the attorney appointed by the Court as aforesaid and the costs of this proceeding.

By the court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

"Y" INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE HAS BIG PROGRAM

Will Erect Free School And 'Movie' Theater In Pootung

Plans for the expansion of the activities of the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Committee were formulated at a meeting of the committee yesterday at the Y.M.C.A. restaurant.

Mr. William Lockwood presided and Mr. Hsia Chi-fung acted as secretary - interpreter. Among others present were Mr. George A. Fitch, Mr. W. S. Chen, Mr. J. C. Clark, Mr. Chang Ping-yung, Mr. Chao, representing Mr. H. Y. Moh, and Mr. Shu-ming Wang, representing Mr. C. M. Nieh.

A report on the work of the committee was made by Mr. W. S. Chen, who stated that the secretaries engaged in the movement have been addressing the workmen on world topics, health and education in the different mills, supplemented with moving pictures of educational value.

The secretaries spend their Monday evening at the Sing Dah Mill, Tuesdays at the San Yu Industrial Home, Thursdays at the Chi Kung Factory, Fridays at the Chinese Labor Union and Saturdays at the Commercial Press. The time is fixed at between 6 and 9 in the evening.

The speaker found the districts of Yangtszepoo, the Arsenal, Chapei and Pootung as the four factory zones needing educational work for millhands. Work must necessarily be divided. At present, the Baptist College may well take care of the Yangtszepoo District, the Nantao Christian Institute may work among those in the Arsenal district, while the work among the girls in the Chapei district may be assigned to the members of the Y. W. C. A.

The committee, Mr. Chen said, should be active among the workmen in Pootung. He outlined the work and stated that a moving picture theater and a free school should at once be established.

Mr. Clark reported that he had found a suitable place in Pootung which the landlord would rent for half year at $800. Mr. Fitch said the premises were in the neighborhood of the B. A. T. factory and the management of the tobacco company, who sees the importance of this work, is willing to subscribe the total amount for the work.

After a short discussion, it was decided to authorise Mr. Chen to sign the lease with the landlord. It was further decided to allot the sum of $1,000 for the purchase of a motor car for the use of the secretaries.

The committee will meet hereafter on the first Friday of each month at noon.

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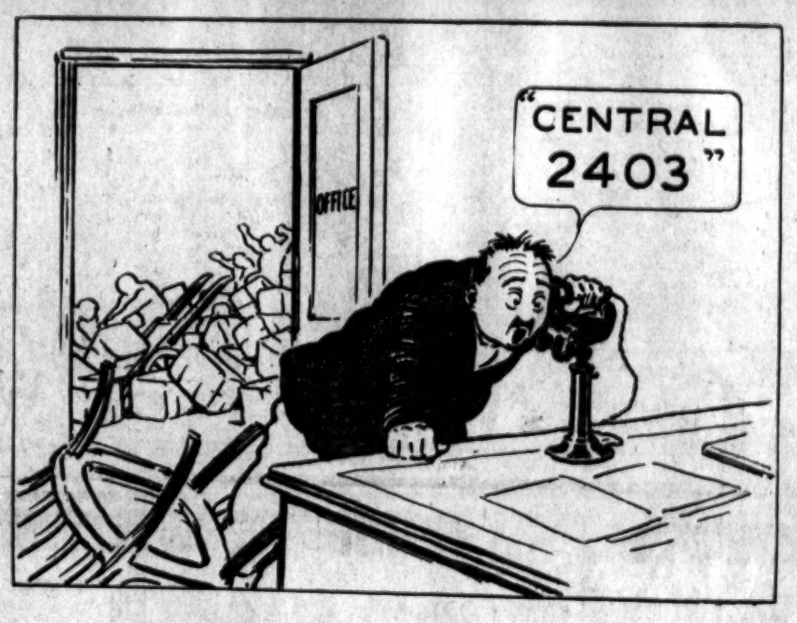

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ITALY IS VICTIM OF KEEN RIVALRY AMONG RADICALS

Factions War For Control Of Masses Rather Than Overthrow Of Monarchy

MAKES HEARERS MAD MOBS

Mascagni Harangues Crowd Just Before Monk Is Murdered In Front Of Altar

BY BEATRICE BASKERVILLE

Rome, August 21.—Three political parties make all the noise in Italy—the noise that echoes around the world in reports of imminent revolution. They are the Official Socialists, the Anarchists and the Italian Popular Party, known as the Catholics, or the Whites. Each of these parties is making a wild bid to win the proletariat; the noise is caused by each party's yearning to outbid its rivals rather than by a sincere desire to overthrow the present Constitution.

In truth, except the Anarchist, Enrico Malatesta, whose program is best described as catastrophic these party leaders would be very much embarassed if taken at their word and called upon to form a responsible government. Their agitators, who have an easy life running around the country at other people's expense and breathing words of fire, would find their soft jobs gone the moment their parties were called upon to build instead of to destroy and to exchange agitation for responsibility. And though the name of Lenin can be read on the walls of many market places in the peninsula, he is not likely to come here to take charge of revolution and, certainly, nobody has come forward likely to do the job for him up to this moment.

AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

The Socialists are not all Bolshevik. Turati, their once powerful leader, is frankly against Bolshevism, but the old guard, with its somewhat pedantic Socialism, has been left far behind by the agitation and propaganda of the younger set, men like Serratti, director of the powerful newspaper, Avanti; Dembacci, Barberis, and a dozen others.

By revolutionary propaganda these new men won their seats in the Chamber last fall, promising peasant voters large pieces of fertile land owned by the nobility talking in glowing phrases about the reign of the Soviet in factories to be run, not by the hated Industrials, but by the working man, with, of course, the Industrials' capital. These men have done most to upset conditions in Italy in the last eight months. Their propaganda, which is not unaided by Russian gold stops at no lie or violence.

They brought about the present strike in the steel industries. Although the wages of those workers have more than kept pace with the flight of prices, the strikes were called when the employers refused to pay still higher wages. The employers, the Industrials, declare that a further rise in wages would kill the metallurgical industry, already handicapped by high price in material, shorter hours of work and low production.

There is no denying that, although this strike started on an economic pretext, it has taken on a revolutionary character. The workers were ordered to go to their factories, remain there day and night doing nothing, at the same time claiming their pay of $4.50 a day. They were ordered to "get hold of the factories at any cost," even if they had to "smash the gates to do it."

It is too early to say how this struggle will end; many think the Industrials will win. But the important point is that the leaders, all extreme Socialists, have political, not economic ends.

MANY KINDS OF STRIKES

Of course this is only one of the many strikes which have been convulsing Italy since the armistice. And no country can show such a variety. There are whole strikes and partial strikes; strikes where the men go to the factory, or post and telegraph office, but do no work; strikes where they do so little work that the result at the end of a day is nought; strikes of protest, sympathy and solidarity; strikes in the country, where the peasants, urged by agitators, seize land belonging to the nobility and yet demand pay for cultivating it; a perfect epidemic of strikes from one end of the peninsula to the other.

In the cities production has dropped to a low ebb. Factory hands will not work as long nor as hard as they used to. What with strikes and holidays, the "working-classes" laid down their tools for 60 days between January 1 and June 30 this year. The working hours for these 26 weeks were 910 as against 1,248 normally, the work day was six hours a week.

The Bolshevik's avowed object is to communise the country. But they and the other members of the Socialist party have no more bitter foes than the Anarchists. Though by no means so well organised, the Anarchists have the advantage of a very able leader, Enrico Malatesta. This little wizened old man was expelled from this country shortly before the big war for starting a series of little republics in northern Italy. They lasted only a week and never upset the real government. It was called "The Red Week," and fizzled out without glory, but off Malatesta had to go. He spent most of his exile in London and came back a few months after the armistice by virtue of an amnesty for all political offenders.

MALATESTA'S MISCHIEF

Since his return Malatesta has caused infinite trouble. By his fiery speeches he whips orderly crowds into mad mobs, sets them killing carabinieri or other policemen, causes a score of people to be killed or wounded, and, in the midst of the fight, vanishes completely, reappearing only to stir up trouble 100 miles away.

His program is Anarchy pure and simple, destruction of the middle classes, of private property and of the kind of Communism Bolsheviks preach. It is extremely simple and appeals to the lowest instincts of the mob. "Destroy!" is his motto.

Bombs, firing arsenals and powder magazines, constant thefts on a large scale of arms and munitions from military stories, are parts of his plot. Strikes are also his allies, for strikes, like fire, destroy wealth.

Malatesta is not above suspicion of taking Lenin's gold, though he consumes with scornful words all that is called Bolshevik. But the fact remains that he has money at his disposal, spends it freely, prints a daily paper and many pamphlets. And his program includes the overthrow of the existing regime.

Many people ask why he has not been arrested. The Government has never answered the question and consequently it is said to be afraid. Certainly, if he were taken, a series of fresh strikes would break out. Premier Nitti was credited with letting him free so that he might exhaust his own energy and that of the Bolsheviks by perpetual quarrels with them. The clan is not without its good points. But whether it was a plan or whether the present Government is following it, remains a mystery. The fact is that Malatesta is at large, going up and down the country preaching Anarchy with a big A.

The Italian Bolsheviks and Anarchists are no more democratic than their brethren elsewhere. The Socialists practise all kinds of petty tyranny on the working classes, and strikers, which, they boast, are spontaneous, are nearly always forced on the majority by this masterful minority. In fact the great bulk of the Italian people want to be let alone, to work quietly and re-establish themselves after the war and the unrest following it.

WAR ON REDS AND WHITES

The Anarchists and the Bolshevik Socialists are at daggers drawn. But this does not mean that they love the Populars, as the Catholic Party is called. The greatest rivalry exists between the Populars and the Bolsheviks.

It is the rivalry of two well-organised, ardent seekers after the love of tht proletariat. Roughly, the Reds are stronger in the cities, the Whites, or Catholics, in the country. The Reds during their election campaign promised an earthly paradise to peasants, as well as to workers in the cities. They were to have the factories; they were to have the land; they were to eat well and drink better without doing any work.

Of course, their rivals, the Whites, had to make a counter bid for popularity. So they became even more extreme in the country districts. When the Reds led a rural strike for possession of more than half the profits of large estates tilled by landless peasants on the half-and-half system, the Whites were for immediate and total expropriation of the land in favor of the peasants; one side started a strike in a certain district, the other either set up a counter strike in the next, or claimed the leadership in the first strike.

These agrarian troubles have not only ruined the grain harvest but have helped to create the impression abroad that Italy is already in the hands of revolutionists. It is a mistake to overrate these rural disturbances. There are large districts where work has been going on regularly; there are many strikes where one act of violence, one cowshed fired, has been multiplied tenfold by the enemies of the men who fired it. There has been any amount of rough horseplay, hazing, in which landed proprietors are the victims. But there has been no lynching and very little loss of cattle.

BLOOD SPILLED IN CITIES

Unhappily, another tale is to be told of the effect of this political rivalry in the small cities. There, much blood has been spilled where the Reds and Whites clashed on a holiday or a Saint's day. Within the last week or two, Bolshevik crowds, whipped into easy wrath by the eloquence of some member of Parliament, have attacked processions of Catholics, with the inevitable result—loss of life. In most cases, it seems, the Reds start the trouble. But they never admit it, and always set up a howl of protest and indignation in their newspapers when one of their party gets the worst of it.

At Abbadia, San Salvatore, a city near Siena, on August 15, the feast day of the Virgin, the reds attacked a religious procession with such violence that seven people were killed, including a monk and a priest, and several more wounded. The same kind of thing, though on a smaller scale, happened afterward at Sestri Ponente, at a place near Cremona and in Sicily.

The Catholic party, thoroughly aroused by these incidents—which have but followed smaller ones of the same kind—are now organising resistance, which will certainly lead to complications and reaction unless the Reds stop their intolerance and provocation. And the fact that the monk was killed in front of the altar has greatly increased the horror and indignation of many who so far have stood aside from the quarrels of the two powerful parties.

Mascagni, who composed operas so much applauded in America, had been addressing the Red crowd just before the fight began. He shirks all responsibility, saying the Catholics fired the first shot. But public opinion condemns him and his mob for the whole wretched business.

VATICAN ANXIOUS

The Vatican does not hide its anxiety at this state of affairs; it perfectly well knows that in many recent rural strikes where violence has been done, priests have urged on the assailants, if not directly, then indirectly by words and encouragement. The bishops have been instructed to forbid their priests to meddle with politics. But there are some turbulent priests in this country.

In fact, the Holy See is placed in an awkward position. When the Populars began to organise their campaign about twelve months ago it was thought at the Vatican that they would be a useful bulwark against Bolshevism, of which the Pope is much afraid. But just as the young generation of Socialists with Serratti, Bombacci, Mascagni and others have far and away outstripped the old guard with Turati, Treves and Modigliani at the head and taken the law into their own hands, so have the extremists in the Catholic party far outrun the Christian-Socialist program which Don Sturzo, the politician and priest, drew up when the Pope withdrew the veto against Catholics going to Parliament. In the Catholic party there are calm and responsible men like Meda and Don Sturzo, but there are others like Miglioli, as violent in program and methods as Mascagni or Serratti.

More warnings from behind the great bronze gates of the Vatican are not enough to stop the violence of the extreme Catholics, whose doctrines are so much akin to Bolshevism that it is often hard to tell the difference. But it is almost impossible for the Holy See to take extreme measures and repudiate the entire Whites Party. For it has a power with the peasant population of Italy that the Church cannot afford to challenge. So Papal policy, for the moment, is one of watching and of protest, of urging to peace rather than rupture with the offenders.

And this is the more interesting when compared with the Italian Government's policy toward Malatesta, Serratti and extremists in the Red ranks.

'STANDARD OF SATAN'

In the Diocese of Bergamo, where the extremes of the Catholic Party have been very busy the past ten months and have gained many priests to their ranks, in defiance of the Bishop's veto, the Catholics have founded a Union of Labor much on the model of the Red Unions. They are preparing a flag, which the Bishop has already condemned as being the "Standard of Satan," and are looking for a priest who will bless it in spite of the Bishop. A great meeting is being arranged, and Miglioli will speak.

All these quarrels between the Reds, the Whites and the Anarchists not only stir up discontent in town and country, but embitter class feeling. Landlords, in many provinces, like Bergamo, Bologna, Ferrar, Mantua and Cremona find themselves face to face with a hostile peasantry, and often have to sign land contracts whereby the peasants share all profits but none of the losses. In Bologna the Socialists have further complicated matters by putting a clause in the contracts that the peasant must not even spend money on cattle on the farms he cultivates; the landlord must buy the cattle but, of course, the peasant shares whatever the cattle produce.

This autumn nearly the entire province of Bologna, one of the richest in Italy, will be either uncultivated or badly cultivated because small proprietors can't get labor, and the large owners, working their land for generations on the half-and-half system with peasant tenants, have not been able to agree for the year's contract, and so must let the land lie idle.

There is a strong feeling here that Italy must be remade into an industrial country, as the only road to prosperity. But to the studious onlooker, who has no stake in the country beyond a desire to see it working in peace, land reform appears to be absolutely needed if the present conflicts are to cease. For, on the one hand, numbers of vast estates are in the hands of people who cannot cultivate them properly and, on the other, thousands of peasants are obliged to emigrate because they have no land, or not enough to live on.

THEORY LACKING SUPPORT

It would seem that, with no raw materials, but a soil rich and capable of bearing far more if intensively cultivated, the country would be more prosperous if the Government split up large, uncultivated estates to sell them, parcelled out, on easy terms to the small farmer. Instead, it seeks to create infant industries that are perpetually threatened with strikes, lack of materials and overwhelming foreign competition. But this land theory has, as yet, small sympathy from those who make the laws.

The fact remains that rural strikes will be repeated next year and the year after and each year to come until the system of small holdings, so successful in some parts of the Peninsula, is extended, breaking up those enormous half-cultivated estates, the inheritance of 2,000 years, when the strength of the Roman Empire was on the wane. This alone can open up the country and make it prosperous agriculturally.

Probably it will come. But, so far, no Constitutional Party has offered any concrete plan of this sort. The Reds, imitated by the Whites, have in some parts of the country cried to the landless peasants, "Seize the land." The advice and the land have been taken with natural, eager haste.

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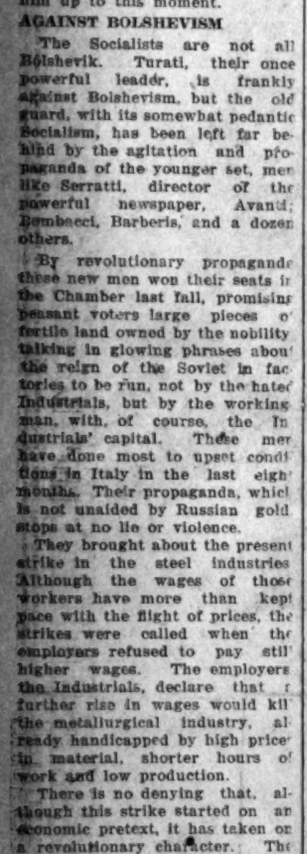

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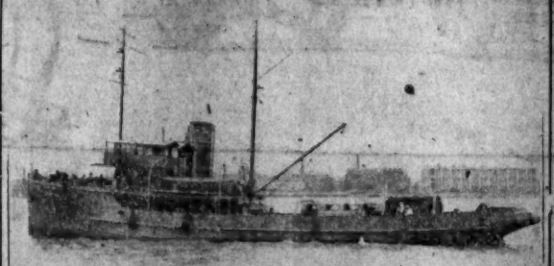

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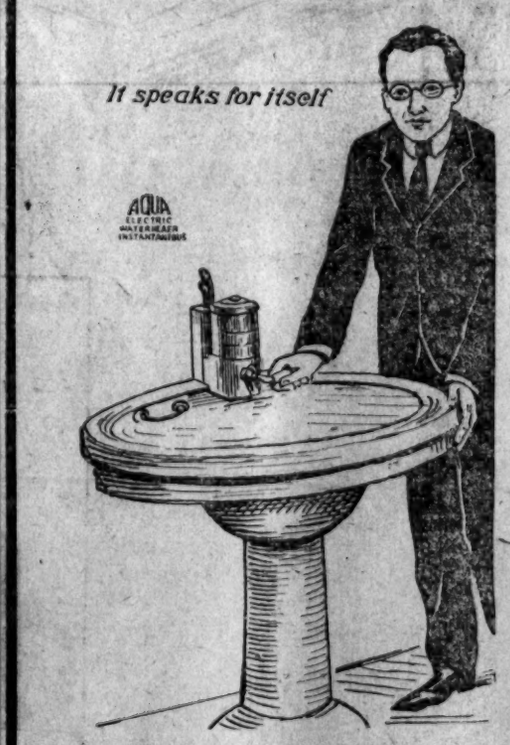

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Christmas Mail For U.S. To Be Dispatched Friday

Matter Sent On Empress Of Japan Will Reach Eastern States In Time For Delivery

Mr. E. H. Everett, Postmaster of the American Post Office, announced yesterday that the last mail that will go to America in time for certain delivery before Christmas in the eastern portions of the United States and Canada will be despatched from Shanghai on the C.P.O.S. liner Empress of Japan, which sails next Friday.

The Empress of Japan is due to arrive at Vancouver, B. C. on November 30 and mail despatched on this boat probably will also be delivered in Britain and Europe before the holidays.

Following the Empress of Japan, the Empress of Asia of the same line is due to sail from Shanghai November 20 and as it is due to arrive at Vancouver, B.C., on December 6, mail sent on this vessel will be delivered in western Canada and in the western states in time for the Christmas season, but due to the usual Christmas-time congestion of mails in America it may not be handled in the eastern states in time for delivery before Christmas.

After the sailing of the Empress of Asia the T. K. K. liner Shinyo Maru is to sail for San Francisco by way of Honolulu and will reach the California port on December 20.

Although the steamer Venezuela of the Pacific Mail will sail today for San Francisco by way of Japan and Honolulu, only matter destined for Honolulu, California, the southern states, Cuba and Mexico will be forwarded from the American Post Office on this vessel. Any other mail which senders desire to have go on the Venezuela should be plainly marked for despatch on this vessel. The bulk of matter recently being received is being held for the Empress of Japan which sails about a week later and arrives in America several days earlier than the Venezuela.

Another vessel shortly to depart is the China Mail liner Nile which is to sail for San Francisco by way of Japan and Honolulu on November 9, arriving in San Francisco on December 2.

University Of Nanking News Notes

Last Saturday the Third Annual Chrysanthemum Show took place at the College of Agriculture Garden. Over 100 varieties were on show, some of them being cultivated by the late Empress Dowager. Many friends foreigners, as well as Chinese brought potted flowers.

Prof. G. W. Sarvis, Dean of the College of Arts, has been delivering a series of lectures on sociology at Ginling College. Next term an advanced course in the Sociology of Social Problems will be opened. Mr. Sarvis is going to teach that class. Over ten Senior College students have decided to take the course.

Prof. L. B. Moss, Registrar of the Colleges, will sail on furlough very soon. It is understood that while Mr. Moss is away, Prof. Sarvis will act as Registrar.

Miss Kiu Rwei-chen, a senior student of Ginling College, is now taking advanced course in English essay. This might be called the beginning of co-educational system in the University.

Bishop J. W. Birney, who was President of Theological Seminary of Boston University for nine years and was elected Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Mission last May and appointed to Central China and Kiangsi Conference of the Methodist Church, visited the University and addressed the students last Friday morning at the Sage Memorial Chapel. Dr. Frank L. Brown, Chairman of the World Sunday School Mission and who presided over the World Sunday School Conference at Tokio, Japan, delivered an address on "The World Sunday School Union and its call for leaders—last Saturday morning.

Dr. Peter who is connected both with Shanghai "Y" and National Committee, gave a movie lecture on "How Life Begins" last Wednesday evening at the Swazey Hall.

Monographs on sericulture have recently been written by Prof. C. U. Chien, dean of the school of short course sericulture. Plans are being made so as to open a regular course in silk worm raising. Detailed catalogues have been published. Outsiders may get them on payment of three cents.

November 13 will be University Field Day. Plans have been made by Prof. Thomson, all men will be expected to take part in one sport or another. The sports will be on the Kan Loyen Middle School campus.

Mr. Freeman of the Methodist Episcopal Mission has been teaching College singings every Saturday morning. A University Glee Club has been organised. Seventeen men are members.

Three weeks ago the University students started a financial campaign for the Famine Relief Association. Over $3,300 has been subscribed from all departments of the University, the Language School, the hospital and the faculty.

The University lost to Soochow in football match Monday afternoon at Kan Loyen Campus by score of 2-0.

At a joint meeting of all Senior College literary clubs last Friday evening, Messrs. Hsiung Changhsu, Wei Wen-han and Yung Chia-yuen were elected to represent Nanking at Nanking-St. John's Debate of the East China Inter-collegiate English Debating Association. The subject will be "Resolved that a National Convention, chosen by, and representative of the people of China, should be called, to adopt and put into operation a National Constitution for the Government of China." Nanking is to defend the negative. The debate will be held on 2nd or 3rd Friday evenings of next month at the Sage Memorial Chapel.

Diplomats Asked To Close Postoffice Of Russia At Peking

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, November 2.—The Chinese authorities have requested the Diplomatic Corps to close the Russian Postoffice in the Diplomatic quarter, in view of the fact that all Russian postoffices in other parts of China are closed, and that the office in Peking can be of no value, as it is practically unused.

Famine Relief Concert Thursday Night

(*Famine Sufferers in Anhwei Province*)

Seldom have the music lovers of Shanghai had the opportunity of hearing a concert program equal in every way to the one to be presented at the Olympic Theater on the evening of November 11.

Not only have a number of the leading artists of Shanghai volunteered their services, in order to make possible a large offering to the famine sufferers, but Mr. R. C. Treman is coming from Nanking to assist.

The picture shown above is of a few of the 1,370 being cared for in one mission station in Anhwei. In their homes they were eating bark, potato vines, weeds and leaves. In this station they are given two meals of rice per day and some work to do. It is to feed such people that the money, received from the sale of tickets and for advertisements on the program, will be used.

The concert will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

The artists who will appear on the program are: Miss Olive soprano; Mrs. Frederick Tillson contralto; Mr. Brunelli, tenor; Mr. Selivanoff, baritone; Mr. R C. Treman, bass; Mr. Sirodido, violinist and Mr. Ore, pianist.

The Accompanists will be Miss Smith of MoTyeire School, Mr Tewksbury, Mrs. Brunelli and Mr. Ore.

Hankow Preparing Hearty Reception For John Dewey

Hupeh Educationalists Plan Enthusiastic Program For Noted Lecturer

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hankow, November 1.—Great enthusiasm has been created here since Dr. John Dewey, the noted American educator in China, passed here on his way to Changsha, Hunan, where he was invited by the Hunan gentry and officials to lecture the people over there. The general opinion is that no time should be lost in preparing a hearty welcome to Dr. John Dewey on his return to Hankow from Changsha.

The chief people interested in Dewey's visit to interior China are the educational circle and the various schools and colleges in Wuchang and Hankow. In Wuchang meetings were held to discuss program for extending the welcome. Accordingly the Government Commercial College of Wuchang took the initiative to formulate plans for welcoming Dewey. A circular letter was sent to every shool, above middle school grade, and college in Wuchang asking them to prepare their own school colors with their school names in Chinese and English for use on the occasion.

It has been decided to use the compound of the Wuchang Government Normal College for Dewey's lectures. Besides, Dr. C. N. Ling, of the Government Normal College has been sent to Changsha to welcome Dr. Dewey to Hankow, and it is reported that Dr. Dewey and Dr. Ling left Changsha for Hankow on Monday. Dr. Dewey will lecture the various Chinese organisations in Wuchang and Hankow for three days, from November 4-6 inclusive.

Besides the educational circles, the Assemblymen of Hupeh are no less interested in the visit of the American philosopher and educator. A meeting was held in the Hupeh Provincial Assembly at Wuchang to draw plans to welcome Dr. Dewey. And it is understood that they will welcome Dr. Dewey in connection with the educational circles, as Dr. Dewey's stay is expected to be very short.

Mr. Bertrand Russel, who went up to Changsha to lecture that interior city in connection with Dr. John Dewey, was back here last week. He left Hankow for the North immediately, and thus the Hankow people did not have the pleasure of meeting Professor Russel, a philosopher of Cambridge University.

Dr. Kahn Returns To Aid Famine Victims

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Nanchang, November 2.—After a year's absence in America, Dr. Ida Kahn, the noted Chinese woman doctor and writer, has returned to her home in Nanchang. She was met at the station by a large group of Chinese and foreign friends who gave her a most cordial welcome.

Dr. Kahn is the adopted daughter of Miss Gertrude Howe, the oldest missionary in Kiangsi. Miss Howe who returned with Dr. Kahn, expressed her pleasure in being home again, for, after more than forty years of service in this country her home and heart interests are here.

While in the United States Dr. Kahn visited the leading cities and traveled in more than half the states of the Union lecturing in behalf of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

She met with enthusiastic receptions wherever she spoke and reports that Americans, both men and women, are deeply and sympathetically interested in China. In all of her addresses she aimed to develop more cordial relations between the two countries.

Aside from her lecture tours, Dr. Kahn found time to take some advance work in surgery at one of the leading universities in America.

After minor repairs she will reopen the Women's and Children's Hospital which is located in the eastern part of the city. She is also planning a flower show to aid the famine sufferers of North China. Her hospital garden is known far and wide for its variety of native and foreign flowers and shrubs.

New Regulations For Germans Here Are Being Prepared

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, November 2.—The Foreign Office is drawing up new regulations regarding the residence of German citizens in China with the object of establishing a legal modus whereby Germans may do business in the country. German subjects who are found by investigation by local Chinese authorities to be well-behaved and engaged in lawful business or professions, will pledge themselves to observe Chinese law, and can procure the guarantee of the Dutch consul or a foreign firm of good standing, shall be recognised as possessing full legal right to engage in business enterprise. Entry into China of Germans will still be limited to the possessors of special permits from the Foreign Office of Commissioners.

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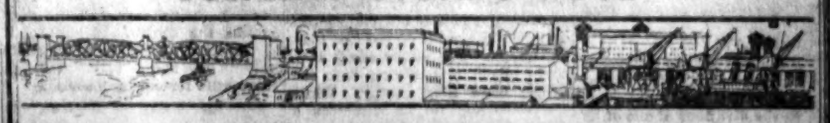

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Hitting Anhwei Trails

BY DR. ELLIOTT I. OSGOOD

Chuchow, Anhwei Province, November 4.—To be out upon the hills of eastern Anhwei in Autumn, to revel in the forests of colored leaves, to feel the satisfaction of the Chinese farmer as the stacks of straw and bins of grain increase about his thatched cottage; there are few things equalling such an experience.

Two of us started on a hike which gave us fifty miles of tramping, thirty miles on boat sliding down a stream at night watching the October eclipse, and then fifteen miles by railroad back home to our starting point. We chose a trail tramped into dust by hundreds of pack animals and wheelbarrows bringing to Chuchow grain to be shipped by the railroad to all points north and east. Passing the great grain hongs at the west gate we grain hongs at the west gate we heard the oil engines puff-puff as the recently imported machinery hulled and cleaned the rice.

Modern machinery is slipping into this part of China in spite of boycotts and conservatism. In a mountain town, 25 miles from the railroad, we found cotton gins and hand looms building up new industries. The sickle, the carryingpole and the donkey still held sway in the fields and the flail and the threshing floor still form a picturesque foreground to most farm homes.

BED OF STRAW

Our first night out we stopped at one such farm home. We had our own blankets but our bed was straw spread on the dirt floor of one of its many rooms. The family consisted of an old father suffering from trachoma; two sons, one in the early stage of tuberculosis; their wives and the wife of a deceased brother; together with eight children. Two of the boys were attending a nearby government school which gets the munificent aid of $270.00 per year. It has two teachers and forty pupils

This family rent land formerly owned by the temples but now used by the government to bring in school funds. This year they raised 275 bushels of rice besides small quantities of wheat, cotton, beans and chickens. They gave the government over 100 bushels for rental. They did all the work themselves without hired labor. They have two water buffaloes for plowing. They will eat nearly one-half of their share of the rice and for the remainder they will get perhaps three dollars a bushel.

NEED OF SANITATION

With the present good prices these farmers could prosper did they know a bit more about sanitation. This home in which we stopped was typical of most of the others, unkempt, dirt everywhere, chickens and pigs and dogs enjoying life with the humans in the same rooms. We could see that every member of this family was physically below par. They are literally being wiped out by their dirt and ignorance.

Yet they were living at the foot of a glorious mountain. Tramping over those mountain trails we found our appetites shied at nothing and straw on the dirt floor made a bed for refreshing sleep. We would have preferred sleeping under the strawstacks where there were less smells. But we might have been disturbed by the fierce dogs the farmers kept for protection; or from wolves which still stray about these hills. So we took the fresh air while we walked and forget to smell while we slept.

ONE MODERN SCHOOL

Our second day landed us in a market town where we have a chapel and school. 150 families live on either side of the long market street. It is a town set on a hill and cannot be hid; but the light they shed does not run toward modern progress. In our school there we have 30 pupils. It is the only modern school in the place. Three classic schools combined have no more pupils than our one school, and this in a town of not less than 700 people. The single street is a sewer. Except on market days the people show little energy. While we rested and ate we witnessed a fierce attempt at fighting between two men of the same secret order. Nearly every home had a sick patient and one or two cases of cholera were reported. Some day China will learn the value of sanitation. The mission chapel and school were a wonderful contrast in cleanliness to the rest of the town.

Near this "Hill-town-of-the-Chow-family," and up in its forest covered hills, is a temple celebrated for having the mummified body of a priest for an idol. There was no doubt as to the idol being a mummy. The high and dry atmosphere could readily dry up an emaciated body. They have gilded it over and there it sits in the Buddha posture, the recipient of many a request.

RESURRECTED SHRINE

A little farther on we found a resurrected earth god shrine suddenly risen into prosperity. Some one had conceived the idea that the earth god of this particular shrine is more awake than the ordinary one. Painted poles and a lacquered board told the passersby that whatever one asked here was sure to be given. A bleared eyed countryman was acting as sponsor for the god, collecting the money brought, keeping the incense burning and aiding the worshippers. We asked one woman what she prayed for. "A member of the family is sick," she said. While we waited and snapped the spot with our camera, no less than four different women came with offerings and made their requests on bent knees.

On our third day we walked into the city of Chuantsiao, near which will pass the Pukow-Sinyang R. R. when once more building operations are started. We saw the marking stones and here and there a bit of excavating done the year before Germany started the world war. This road will tap the heart of Anhwei, passing through Luchowfu the ancestral home of Li Hung-chang and Tuan Chi-jui.

MANY MARRIAGES

The two days before the eclipse of the moon had been declared lucky days by the fortune tellers. One night we slept on the dirt floor of an inn and the other on a tiny boat. Both nights we were awakened by the sound of the pipes as bride after bride were being escorted to the home of their prospective husbands. The inn people poured out to see the procession, but the boat people just kept on rowing. On the boat, as we watched the "dog of the sky" swallow the moon and then vomit it up again, we were also entertained with the villages beating their kongs and the dogs joining the chorus. In spite of it all we slept. There is nothing like autumn air and a tramp through these hills for curing insomnia.

Our fourth day on the trail was celebrated by a visit to and a bath in the celebrated "Hot Springs" of the Yangtsze Valley. At the base of the low mountains 15 miles west of Pukow more than a hundred hot streams of water pour out from cavities in the rocks or holes in the ground. The market town which has the distinction of being curator for these springs is the dirtiest place we visited, and we saw *some* dirt on our way. Maybe the villagers think that the mineral water is sufficient proof against all danger from dirt. We asked one of the kiddies how often he went in bathing. "Sometimes three times a day," he responded. There is much sulphur as well as other minerals in the hot springs, yet side by side with the springs the skin parasite known as acarus scabiei gets in good work on the people.

FIND ONE CLEAN BATH

The people have tried to build both public and private bath houses, yet with one exception these were all in a tumbledown condition and the stone lined pools had their bottoms lined with loose pieces of broken brick. No one felt it his business to clear out the pools, even though it was his private pool. All they wanted was a bath and that could be gotten without wading all over the pool. No one attempted swimming or diving. They were amused at us foreigners when we took the plunge and assayed to swim in the restricted quarters.

There is one exception. A few years ago a rich Chinese, named Kung, bought some land there and has built a beautiful little villa by one of the springs. This spring he has turned into a concrete lined bathing pool which is kept *clean*. He is surrounding the place with young trees and is improving the grounds of his place. It is a delight to get into this pool. A half hour bath in it will drive away the damp coldness of a winter day.

We were rather loathe to leave this place. Mr. Kung would gladly co-operate with any doctors or mission who saw their way to aid in the establishing of a sanatarium at these fine springs. He would gurantee an auto road either from Pukow Tung-ko or Tungko the nearest point on the Tientsin-Pukow R. R. Some day it will be built and China will have its Hot Springs in use as has America and Europe.

News Notes From Peking

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, November 4.—Mr. Charles L. Coltman, of the Mongolian Trading Co., Urga, has arrived in Peking from Kalgan. He has received world from his Urga office that the entire motor-car fleet of the Mongolian Trading Co., consisting of seven cars, has been requisitioned by the Chinese military, doing irreparable harm to the company's interests. Mr. Coltman is lodging a protest over the matter, which the American Legation is expected to take up with the Foreign Office.

In regard to the situation in Canton, the Peking government announces its policy of non-interference, on the newly-promulgated principle of self-government. When the Kwangtung people get through fighting it out, and decide whom they wish for Tuchun of their province, Peking will consider the matter of appointment.

At present, according to advices, Admiral Tang Ting-kwang is holding the seals of both military and civil governor. The new conqueror of the city, Chen Chung-ming's, intention is said to be to transfer Admiral Tang to command of the southern navy to replace Admiral Lin, who is out of favor with the Canton party because of his recent alliegance to Peking.

The government considers the autonomy of Szechuen automatically cancelled, since the southern government has renounced its independence, and its appointee to the governorship of Szechuen, Hsiung-Ke-wu, has declared alliegance to Peking.

The government feels confident in regard to its prestige in Hunan. Although Governor Tan Yen-kai is opposed to the Kwangsi faction, and disapproves of the government's peace negotiations with that clique, the actual military power of the province is in the hands of Tan's adjutant general, Chao Heng-ti, who, the government states, is in complete agreement with Peking. Tuchun Tan is reported to be seriously ill, and there are indications that Chao will soon succeed to his scepter.

Tuchun Liu Shih-shih of Kweichow has indicated his willingness to come to a settlement with Peking conditional on the consolidation of Hunan with the central government.

Members of the Parliament in Peking are holding daily meetings to discuss means of preserving their positions in the face of the Mandate calling for a parliamentary re-election. It is significant that the mandate makes no mention of the abolition of the old parliaments, either in the south or in Peking. Questioned on this point, a government official stated that such a pronouncement is unnecessary, as the government considers the Peking parliament, inasmuch as it has been without a quorum since the Anfu overturn, and has no prospect of obtaining a quorum to be non-existant; and the southern parliament, of course, does not exist as far as either the northern or recently-dissolved southern government are concerned.

Premier Chin Yun-peng has invited the foreign journalists of Peking to an interview at the Cabinet offices at five o'clock on Friday.

Representatives of leading Chinese banks called on the Premier yesterday morning and informed him that, in view of the protests of the people of all provinces that the Consortium conditions are detrimental to the sovereignty and prestige of the Chinese nation, as well as impossible of execution, they are willing and able, if the Chinese government will lay out a program for the disbandment of troops, retrenchment in expenditure, and financial reform, to form a Chinese loan syndicate and finance the administrative expenditure connected with these reforms.

Telegrams protesting the unreasonableness of the Consortium conditions and objecting to their acceptance continue to pour into the central government from popular, educational and political organisations as well as individuals in every province.

The arrival of reinforcements from Kalgan at Urga has greatly eased the situation. Chen Yi left Kalgan for Urga on November 1.

The Central Government has in mind four measures for the reconstruction and consolidation of the country. The first is the pronouncement of a stronger foreign policy and the abolition of the Sino-Japanese military pact. The government now officially announces its intention to abolish this pact. The second measure is the establishment of local representative government throughout the provinces and counties, the third troop disbandment, and the last the conciliation of all the semi-autonomous leaders in the south.

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Hankow Organisations Unite In Efforts To Relieve Famine Victims

Young Refugees From Honan To Be Sent Into Shanghai To Work As Apprentices In Factories And Mills

(China Press Correspondence)

Hankow, Nov. 2.—More than one hundred leading Chinese in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, including representatives of the governors and officials, attended the special meeting held by the Hankow Hua Peh Famine Relief Association at the Hankow Tea Guild on October 31, when the question of furthering relief funds drive in this center was discussed.

Mr. Wan Chieh-sun, Vice President of the Relief Association and President of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, acting as chairman made a brief report of the work done by that organisation so far.

After his report, Rev. T. K. Hu, Executive Secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., made a speech depicting the miserable and unthinkable conditions among the famine stricken population of the northern provinces. In the affected areas, according to Mr. Hu, about 30,000,000 people are facing death, and unless relief comes at the eleventh hour, they are doomed to die on the approach of winter. Their sufferings are horrible and appalling.

FURTHER RELIEF NEEDED

In spite of the fact that so many relief organs are at work to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunate Chinese, still much more work is needed in view of the extensive areas affected by famine in North China.

Before the close of the meeting Mr. Chu Chi-chen, a delegate of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, was asked to render an account of the work being done in Shanghai as well as their plans of furthering the relief funds drive. At the end of the meeting several pledges were made amounting to about 26,000 cashbills, one cashbill being exchangeable for one thousand cash.

The International Relief Committee of Hankow, too, recently held several meetings in the premises of the Hankow branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to consider various plans of raising and collecting famine relief funds for the northern provinces.

Mr. Geary Gardner, Manager of the Bank and Hon. Treasurer, announced that already two checks had been received by the International Committee of Hankow, one from the Lakeside College at Yochow City, and another from Liling, Hunan, was subscribed by people all along the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway.

GIVE BENEFIT PLAY

The students of Boone University, Wuchang, are also making arrangements to stage a Chinese play of the modern drama type in the Hsin Ming Theater of Hankow on the coming Saturday, November 6. Tickets for admission will be sold at $1.00 each, and are now on sale at the various churches of the American Church Mission in Hankow and Wuchang.

It is understood that the whole student body of Boone University will turn out in full force on that evening assisting in separate parts of the program.

The Hankow Famine Relief Fair will be held on November 19-20 at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Hankow under the joint auspices of the Associated Christian Missions of Hankow. This will represent several missionary bodies and the Y. M. C. A.

Much publicity work is being done by the sub-committee of publicity both in the Chinese and English press of Hankow. A big sign board has been prepared by the Pacific Trading Company and will be put up in front of the Y. M. C. A. building in order to attract as much attention as possible. Again nearly all of the Christian organisations in town have pledged help to make the Fair a success.

OFFICIALS TAKE INTEREST

Besides the work now being done by the various Chinese and foreign relief organisations, the officials here are taking much interest in relief funds work in this center.

On October 30, Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh called to his yamen at Wuchang the presidents and vice presidents of the Chinese Chembers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang to ask questions regarding the famine situation in the North and the relief work now being done in Wuchan. Tuchun Wang expressed to the presidents of the Chambers his deep gratitude for their move to recruit relief funds. Aside from complimenting their work, Tuchun Wang also encouraged the merchants to continue their efforts for this noble cause.

PROTEST INCOME TAX

Taking advantage of this conference with the Tuchun, the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce brought forth the question of income tax which is soon to be levied in the lower Yangtsze provinces. The delegates expressed themselves as being strongly against this new levy on account of the trade depression in Hankow ever since the establishment of the Republic. Tuchun Wang promised to consider the question more deliberately and to stand for interests of the merchant class.

The Hankow Chapter of the Chinese Red Cross Society are at present engaged in making winter clothes to be sent to the famine-effected districts for distribution among the sufferers on the approach of winter. A group of tailors are at work at the Anhui Guild building, and about 2,000 pieces of clothes will be finished shortly.

REFUGEES FROM HONAN

By the morning train of last Sunday, several hundred famine sufferers were brought to Hankow from Honan. They were taken care of by the Hankow Benevolent Association and the Pei Hsin Benevolent Guild. By the afternoon train on that same day, 53 more famine sufferers were taken to Hankow. This group proceeded to the magistrate's yamen in the native city without delay. When they reached they sat in front of the yamen in a lifeless and most pitiable manner. Mr. Ho Hsio-ting, the magistrate, gave each of these people 600 cash.

Again the Hankow Hua Peh Relief Association received a telegram from their delegates in the North that about seven hundred boys and girls from 12 to 17 years of age would be sent to Hankow. The Hua Peh Association was asked to accommodate them when they arrive, and make arrangements to send them to the various workshops and factories in Shanghai as apprentices. On receiving the telegram, the Hua Peh Association has secured the compound of the Hankow Benevolent Association for their accommodation.

THE DEADLOCK—AND DYING

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, November 4.—As the first cold spell of the winter spreads over North China, several million people, destitute of fuel, clothing, and food, are facing a miserable death within the next six weeks. Philanthropic societies and individuals in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, America and Europe are making efforts to meet the situation, but it is realised by all, that if the need is to be even touched, official, as well as charitable aid must be forthcoming.

The Peking government is perhaps nearer financial destitution than at any time since the overthrow of the Monarchy. Expenditure is, indeed, larger than at any time since the republican era, and unquestionably should be cut down by two thirds, but the government is too helpless even to control its own running expenses. Critics in China and in New York are saying what the Chinese government ought to do—and meanwhile millions of human beings are starving.

LOAN IS ASKED

The government has bestirred itself sufficiently to approach the banks of the old Consortium for a famine relief loan of $12,000,000 certainly an amount which is the very minimum in view of the need. The security offered is the surcharge income on telegraphs, telephones, railways and, it is hoped, customs, the measures to provide which security the government has shown commendable initiative in providing, and better security than which can be found nowhere in the world.

The old Consortium banks, in reply, have informed the government that they are no longer an organised body for loan flotations, and have referred the government, as well as information concerning its request, to the new Consortium Conference in New York. The Chinese government returned answer that as far as its official knowledge is concerned, there is no Consortium other than the old with which it may deal.

MILLIONS ARE STARVING

The official position of the Consortium council is that it has not yet been officially approached by the Chinese government on the matter of a famine loan. It has, according to a United Press despatch to the Japan Advertiser, discussed the possibility of such a loan, and opinionated adversely.

The China representative of the Japanese Banking Group of the Consortium has received a cable from New York stating that the council feels that a famine loan is not the sort of a loan with which the Consortium would prefer to begin operations. Something more constructive, it is supposed, is desired for a start.

The official position of the Chinese government is that it cannot officially approach the Consortium for a famine loan without such action, as construed by the Consortium authorities and their governments, constituting official recognition of the Consortium, and acquiescence to the conditions imposed by the Consortium. Further, such recognition and acquiescence could not be given by Peking without arousing the indignation of the people throughout the provinces who are convinced that the Consortium conditions are an indignity to China and breach of her sovereignty, and possibly even bringing about the downfall of the government. Yet further, in event it desired to do so, the government knows that it would be unable to guarantee its fulfilment of such conditions, which are undoubtedly beautiful in theory, but practically impossible for any central government, in the present stage of political evolution in China, to carry out.

DEADLOCK EXISTS

Undoubtedly either side to the deadlock is unnecessarily tenacious of its views. The Consortium council, sitting in New York, lacks insight into actual conditions in China. It feels that there are certain terms which China, for her own good, must come to, and that this is the psychological moment to hold out for their acceptance.

The Chinese government is endeavoring to save its dignity in the face of forced commitments from the outside its existence in the face of political attack from the inside. The ultimate result may be the disintegration of the country into autonomous, self-supporting provinces, or it may be the rallying of the Chinese to the support of their own government, as presaged by the call of the Chinese bankers on the Premier yesterday.

But Millions Are Starving!

The situation cannot wait for ultimates. If the deadlock continues until the crisis is on, or if the luke-warm attitude of the Consortium toward a famine loan in general congeals into definite refusal, banks of some non-Consortium power, or, it has been suggested, even Japan, may come forward with the money.

But Millions Will Have Died!

SECURITY IS SOUND

There are those who are strong supporters of the Consortium, who believe that its conditions are necessary and that China should be forced to accede to them, and yet who believe that it would be the politic, as well as the humanitarian thing for the Consortium to make an exception of the famine loan. The security is sound. These persons believe that if such a loan were taken up, with every condition waived which it might be necessary to waive to put it through immediately, the revulsion of feeling throughout the country toward the Consortium, and the engendered confidence in its benevolent intent, would amply repay it for its generosity.

But the two sides to the deadlock do not officially recognise each other. Who, for the sake of humanity, will bring them together

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When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood, are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder.

This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder, instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and irritability and depression that always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation that make life an incessant torture, the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all the pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Soft as the petaled hearts of the rose from whence its fragrance came—"just a little better than the one you thought was best"—that is

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In the words of Edith Storey, popular motion picture star:

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Weather changeable, but mild and rather fine. Strong monsoon in the Formosa Strait, and further South. Gales between Annam and Tonking, where the communications appear to be interrupted by the typhoon.

BIRTHS

BLEEKER: On November 4, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bleeker-Haspels, a son, George Frans. 33423

DENISON: On November 6th, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Home, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Denison, a son. 33440.

DEATH

HOOPER: On 5th November, 1920, at Colinton, Shanghai, Ernest Rochfort Hooper, aged 42 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday, the 7th November, at 4:30 p.m. 33425

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Harvest Festival. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm, 65,66 Stanford in B flat; Lessons, Deut. viii., James i, 16; Anthem "The Lord hath been mindful of us" (S.S. Wesley; Hymns 382, 365, 384; Preacher, The Dean. 11:30, Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 104; Stanford in B flat; Lessons, Proverbs iii, 1-20, S. Luke viii, 4-15; Hymns 381, 514, 19; Preacher, Rev. J. Bernard Pim, R.N.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Harvest Festival. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalms 65, 66; Lessons; Deut viii., James, i, 16; Hymns 382, 365, 381, 384; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7, 30 a.m.

Union Church.—Harvest Festival, Preacher, Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Morning; Psalm 103 in meter (Scottish Version). Psalm 65 in prose; Chant 57. Hymns 708, 711, 192. Anthem "The Lord hath done great things" (Henry Smart).

Evening; Preacher, Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Psalm 104 in prose; Chant 84.—Hymns 712, 710, 701. Anthem "Fear not O land, be glad and rejoice" (Sir John Goss). Musical Epilogue: Anthem "The Lord hath done great things." Chorale and Vesper. At this service there will be Intercessions and Responsive Hymn in which all will join.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. R. F. Bryan, D.D.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Men." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

All Saints' Church.—Corner of Rue Lafayette and Rue Chapsal.—9:30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. C. F. McRae, B.D.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, Kelly, Walsh Bldg. (Top Floor).—Sunday Service 11 to 12 a.m., Subject, "The Way of Life." Free treatments and teachings daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited.

Harding, The Conciliator

(From The New York Times)

HARDING and harmony: That which was lacking in the Republican platform, Senator Harding's personality supplied. This does not mean that he will not speak out with emphasis from time to time, but a large factor will be the picture in the public mind of the friendly man Mr. Harding is. The strategy rests on the saying of politicians that the people see issues through persons and frequently forget issues under the charm of a man of exceptional personal attraction. Among the Senate Republicans this had been long recognised as a chief asset of the Ohio Senator. He is the best-liked man in that body, and it is said numbers nearly as many friends among the Democrats as among the Republicans. Democratic Senators mingled with Republicans who congratulated him when he was nominated, and the telegrams that came in ranged as far afield in the opposition party as Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, William Jennings Bryan and Thomas Taggart, Indiana Democratic boss.

"You know, I have no delusions about myself," Senator Harding is reported to have said before the convention. "But I have a lot of friends in the United States Senate. About every man there is my friend. As I see it, along about Thursday or Friday at the convention there is going to be a deadlock between the Wood, Lowden and Johnson forces, and then there is going to be a series of conferences. In every one of those conferences are going to be two or three United States Senators who are my friends, and on this basis I figure that my chances of getting the nomination are pretty good."

PERSONALITY AS AN ASSET

Whether or not Senator Harding is correctly quoted, this personal touch is the great weapon in Mr. Harding's equipment. His party has long considered him one of its able speakers, but his attractiveness does not get into his speeches—the charm of the man does not extend itself over big crowds. In speaking he is at his best before smaller crowds, it appears, and if the listeners are within the range of the hand-shaking touch all the better. To the Chicago Convention in 1916 he went with the reputation of the coming orator of the party, but his keynote speech, as Chairman of that body, was somehow a disappointment, and the answer may be that the crowd was too large.

Every day in his life Senator Harding has been making new friends. His friend-making power is not colored even to the sensitive by secondary, self-seeking design. There appears to be no doubt of his friendly feeling for all manner of men he meets. With his natural dignity, he knows somehow how to lay aside the station of a Senator of the United States and meet a Senate page on an equal footing of natural talk. His own Senate page was one of the most overjoyed boys Washington has seen when the news of the nomination arrived. The Senate employes, most of them boosters for the Senator for weeks, went around in a body with genuine delight in their faces.

NEGROES PRAISE HIM

So with "Elder" John Sims, the eighty-year-old negro barber of the Senate shop. Not far from the Capitol he presides over the "Holiness Mission."

"The Sunday before the convention began," Sims said, "I prayed with my people that the Lord would govern the convention and that His guidance would bring peace out of confusion and nominate the best man for the whole country. When the notice of the Senator's nomination reached me I was at my home with some friends. I then turned and gave God praise for answering the prayer. Later I wrote to Senator Harding and congratulated him on the victory he had won. I shave the Senator."

FATHER WAS FARMER

"How is it, Senator," he was asked, "that some of your biographies say that you are a farmer's boy and others that you are the son of a doctor?"

"Neither one is wrong," was the answer. "I was both. I was born in the old days—1865—when a man who wanted to be a doctor read medicine in a doctor's office. My father was a farmer near the village of Blooming Grove, Ohio. At the same time he was reading medicine in a doctor's office. Later he attended some lectures, and I was a fair-sized boy before he was authorised to practice medicine and began to do so. Then the boy who had been the son of a farmer became the son of a physician. I was the eldest of eight children."

"Was the newspaper business your choice?"

"You know fate plays a large part in our lives," the Senator said, reserving the answer. "As a youth I was engaged by a lawyer for some work, and if I had had spending money enough I would have become a lawyer. I couldn't bear to ask my parents for $5 once in a while, as I knew they could ill afford to spare it. While I was putting in my spare time reading law in that office the lawyer suggested that I could add to my income by acting as agent for three or four insurance companies and soliciting business. This I did.

"Just at this time in Marion, Ohio, (for we had then moved to that place to live), a new hotel to cost $30,000 was going up. That was a big sum to spend for a hotel in those days. I started after that business as the agent of three insurance companies, strange to say, one of those interested in the property was my future father-in-law, Amos Kling, though I had not then met his daughter, Miss Florence Kling. I got the insurance on the hotel, but it was pure luck, as I discovered later. The rates had been raised in Marion, but I was regarded as so unimportant that they did not think worth while to notify me, so my figures were the lowest by one-fourth of a cent. I received $600 in premiums. I didn't know that there was so much money in the world until then."

Mr. Kling was a banker, and the richest man in Marion. Young Harding, then struggling to make a newspaper that had been a failure pay—the prosperous Marion Star of today—met Miss Kling at a dance. That night a romance began. Mr. Kling opposed the match, threatening to cut his daughter off without a cent if she wed in defiance of his will, according to the account still related in Marion. The two were married, nevertheless, and for seven years the father-in-law refused to meet Mr. Harding. Mrs. Harding, who by her business ability had been an aid to her father in his business, went into the newspaper office with her husband. She worked in practically every department of the paper to help put it on a paying basis.

Meantime, as the story is told, Mr. Kling became a candidate for office. It was characteristic of Mr. Harding's way of healing breaches that the Star strongly supported the candidacy of Mr. Kling, though those who repeat the Harding legend in Marion do not tell whether this act was what overcame the estrangement.

HIS NEWSPAPER SUCCESS

The Marion Star is now one of the most valuable newspaper properties in its class in Ohio. Mr. Harding is now interested in numerous other successful enterprises and is classed as a man of wealth. Some time ago Senator Harding said to a man who jokingly proposed to buy the Star that it would take all of $200,000. "And to think," he said one day as he walked over to his desk and picked up the Star, "that there was a day when that paper was bought for $300." This was the price Dr. Harding paid for it, to start his son in the newspaper business, as the experience that young Harding had as editor of the college paper at Central College of Iberia, Ohio, reasserted itself and directed him to the calling on which his career was to be based. As a Senator he still carries as a luckpiece the old printer's rule he used when he was setting type. Making up a newspaper remains one of his best-liked indoor sports, and the present make-up man on the Star has to give way to the Senator from time to time when the latter is at home.

Senator Harding's first political speech was an accident. During the campaigning in the early 90s, the Chairman of the Republican County Campaign Committee asked Harding to go with him and another Republican, a young aspiring lawyer, to Martel, a Democratic village, to make a speech. On the way over it was decided that Harding should make the opening remarks. The young editor consented reluctantly, insisting that he could not talk. It was a small crowd, about twenty-five, in a little schoolhouse. Harding was introduced. He launched forth in a way that took the County Chairman and the young lawyer completely off their feet. The crowd, won from the start, thought the editor was the speaker of the evening, and when the Chairman arose to introduce the aspiring young lawyer the crowd was leaving the room.

After the Martel speech the campaign committee insisted that Harding be placed on the speaker's committee. His second speech was at a political rally at Scottown Grove, to which came in later days McKinley and other speakers of national reputation. Mr. Harding was introduced. After another struggle with shyness he struck out and soon evoked cheering applause from the crowd.

FORMER FORAKER PROTEGE

Mr. Harding entered politics as the protege of the late Senator Foraker, first as a State Senator, 1899-1903, and then as Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, 1904-5.

(Continued on Page 20)

Coolidge, Man Of Thought And Action

Vice-President-Elect's Personality Revealed In Book Of Speeches And Papers—His Gift Of Epigram

(From The New York Times)

CALVIN Coolidge found himself in the national spotlight when he put down with a firm hand the lawlessness which followed the Boston police strike. "The right of the police of Boston to affiliate," he telegraphed Samuel Gompers, "has always been questioned, never granted, is now prohibited," and the nation, reading the telegram, heard a forthright New Englander speaking his courageous conviction.

But there is more than courage in the Coolidge make-up. Courage in a politician, to be sure, is rare enough to attract general attention in these United States (this United States, Mr. Coolidge would undoubtedly say); and the public thought of the Governor of Massachusetts primarily as a politician in the "usual" sense, without regard to his conception of politics. "The Greek derivation shows the nobler purpose," he said once. "Politikos means city, rearing, statecraft. And when we remember that city meant also civilisation, the spurious presentment, mean and sordid, drops away and the real figure of the politician, dignified and honorable, a minister to civilisation, author and finisher of government is revealed in its true and dignified proportions."

What Governor Coolidge thinks of the meaning of politics is revealed in a collection of his speeches, messages and state papers published recently by the Houghton Mifflin Company under the title "Have Faith in Massachusetts." The book reveals also what Governor Coolidge thinks of office-holding not as a career but as an incidental duty in citizenship.

POLITICS NOT A CAREER

"Every native born American," he says, "is potentially a President, and it must always be remembered that the obligation to serve the State is forever binding upon all, although office is the gift of the people. . . . Another reason why political life of this nature is not chosen as a career is that it does not pay. Nearly all offices of this class are held at a financial sacrifice, not merely that the holder could earn more at some other occupation, but that the salary of the office does not maintain the holder of the office. . . . For these reasons, we have no profession of politics or of public life in the sense that we have a profession of law and medicine and other learned callings."

This book is revelatory in more ways than one of the Coolidge character and mind and heart. At times it has an Emersonian flavor. It reveals, too, an unusual gift in epigram. The Governor has mastered a pungent and pithy manner of expression. Nowhere is it manifested more strikingly than in the speech to the State Senate on being elected its President, January 7, 1914. A few excerpts will illustrate the point:

"Men do not make laws. They do but discover them. Laws must be justified by something more than the will of the majority. They must rest on the eternal foundation of righteousness. That State is most fortunate in its form of government which has the aptest instruments for the discovery of laws. The latest, most modern and nearest perfect system that statesmanship has devised is representative government. Its weakness is the weakness of us imperfect human beings who administer it. Its strength is that even such administration secures to the people more blessings than any other system ever produced. No nation has discarded it and retained liberty. Representative government must be preserved.

NO LEGISLATIVE NIRVANA

"Courts are established not to determine the popularity of a cause, but to adjudicate and enforce rights. No litigant should be required to submit his case to the hazard and expense of a political campaign. No judge should be required to seek or receive political rewards. . . .

"The people cannot look to legislation generally for success. Industry, thrift, character, are not conferred by act or resolve. Government cannot relieve from toil. It can provide no substitute for the rewards of service. It can, of course, care for the defective and recognise distinguished merit. The normal must care for themselves. Self-government means self-support."

The Governor is an enlightened champion of a society founded on capital. Through the addresses there runs a note of sanity and earnestness in regard to the place of industrialism in the well-being of the public and at the same time an acute realisation of the rights of the workers. "Industry cannot flourish," he observes, "if labor languish;" and in another place he says:

"We have known that political power was with the people, because they have the votes. We have generally supposed that economic power was not with the people, because they did not own the property. This supposition, probably never true, is growing more and more to be contrary to the facts. The great outstanding fact in the economic life of America is that the wealth of the nation is owned by the people of the nation."

IN PRAISE OF INDUSTRY

To say that the wealth of the nation is owned by the people of the nation has a tone almost revolutionary; but radicals will hardly relish another saying of Governor Coolidge:

"All of us must work, and in that work there should be no interruption. There must be more food, more clothing, more shelter. The directors of industry must direct it more efficiently, the workers in industry must work in it more efficiently. Such a course saved us in war; one such a course can preserve us in peace. The power to preserve America, with all that it now means to the world, all the great hope that it holds for humanity, lies in the hands of the people. Talents and opportunity exist. Application only is uncertain."

It is possible to learn from this book what Governor Coolidge thinks on many current problems. Would you know what he thinks of rent profiteers? During the war the Massachusetts General Court gave him authority to seize private property in case it was not being used for the best purposes in the defense of the Commonwealth; and in a message written for a newspaper he observed:

"Of late there have been some complaints of too high charges for rent in war-material centers. In some cases patriotic workmen engaged in labor most vital to our country's salvation have been threatened with eviction by profiteering landlords unless they paid exorbitant rents. No one is undertaking to say that rents must on no account be raised. But the Executive Department of Massachusetts is undertaking to say that in any case where rents are unreasonably raised to the detriment of people who are just as essential to our victory as the soldier in the field, if any one is to be evicted from such premises, it will be the persons who are raising rents and not the persons who are asked to pay them.

"This action is taken to protect the nation. It is taken in our desire and determination here to co-operate with the Federal Government in every activity that is necessary to the prosecution of the war. It is taken also for the protection of the individual."

TO MEET THE H. C. L.

But, however emphatic about rent profiteering, the Governor was not to be swept into denunciation of the profiteer as the lone villain back of the high cost of living. He was too sound an economist to accept greed as the sole cause, as was shown at a meeting to discuss the subject in Faneuil Hall, when he said:

"We find our citizens, today, not so much suffering from the high cost of living, though that is grievous enough, as threatened with an increasing cost which will bring suffering and misery to a large body of our inhabitants. So we come here not only to discuss providing a remedy for what is now existing, but some protection to ward off what is threatening to be a worse calamity. We shall utterly fail of our purpose to provide relief unless we look at things as they are. It is useless to indulge in indiscriminate abuse. We must not confuse the innocent with the guilty; it must be our object to allay suspicion, not to create it. The great body of our tradespeople are honest and conscientious, anxious to serve their customers for a fair return for their service. We want their co-operation in our pursuit of facts; we want to co-operate with them in proposing and securing a remedy. We do not deny the existence of economic laws, nor the right to profit by a change of conditions.

"But we do claim the right and duty of the Government to investigate and punish any artificial creation of high prices by means of illegal monopolies or restraints of trade. And, above all, we claim the right of publicity. That is a remedy with an arm longer and stronger than that of the law. Let us know what is going on, and the remedy will provide itself. In working along this line we shall have great help from the newspapers. The American people are prepared to meet any reasonable burden; they are not asking for charity or favor; fair prices and fair profits they will gladly pay; but they demand information that they are fair, and an immediate reduction if they are not."

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS

In an address at Harvard Governor Coolidge spoke emphatically on the need of better pay for teachers, and later, in a letter to the Mayor of Boston, he reaffirmed that position:

"The condition which was described by the teacher of Queen Elizabeth, that greater compensation is paid for the unimportant things than is paid for training the intellectual abilities of your youth, might exist in the sixteenth century, but it ought not to exist in the twentieth century.

"Fortunately for us, the sterling character of teachers of all kinds has kept them at their task even though we have failed to show them due appreciation, and up to the present time the public has suffered little.

"But unless a change is made and a new policy adopted, the cause of education will break down. It will either become a trade for those little fitted for it or be abandoned altogether, instead of remaining the noblest profession, which it has been and ought to be.

"There are some things that are fundamental. In the sixteenth century the voice of the people was little heard. If the sovereign had wisdom, that might suffice. But in the twentieth century the people are sovereign. What they think determines every question of civilisation. Unless they are well trained, well informed, and well instructed, unless a proper value is put on knowledge and wisdom the value of all material things will be lost."

PROUD OF MASSACHUSETTS

Governor Coolidge is proud of Amherst, his Alma Mater; he is proud of Massachusetts, and of the fact that her Constitution is older than the Constitution of the United States. It is related that when some one congratulated him on his nomination as Vice President he replied: "I don't know about that; the Governorship of Massachusetts has always been considered the second most important office in the United States." He never glorifies these (or this) United States at the expense of his native Commonwealth, and it is a refreshing, almost an old-fashioned, kind of pride. At Tremont Temple, after the United States had entered the World War, the Governor said that "Massachusetts did not have to be asked; while Washington was yet dumb Massachusetts spoke;" and concluded his speech with a burst of eloquence:

"Massachusetts has decided that the path of the Mayflower shall not be closed. She has decided to sail the seas. She has decided to sail not under the edict of Potsdam, crimped in narrow lanes seeking safety in unarmed merchantmen painted in fantastic hues, as the badge of an infamous servitude, but she has decided to sail under the ancient Declaration of Independence, choosing what course she will, maintaining security by the guns of ships of the line, flying at the mast the Stars and Stripes, forever the emblem of a militant liberty."

A robust New England personality, this! a man of action as well as a man of thought! At least it may be said that the nomination of Calvin Coolidge to the Vice-Presidency has conferred upon that candidacy a distinction not associated with it in the popular mind.

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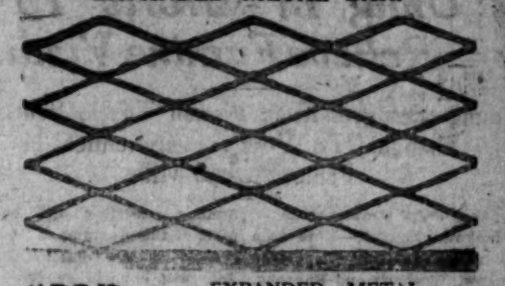
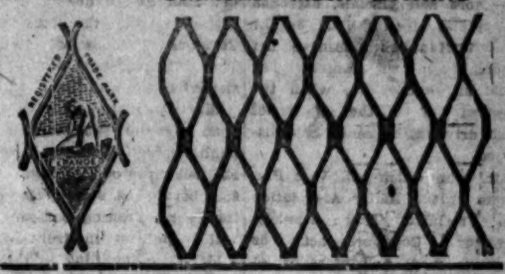


"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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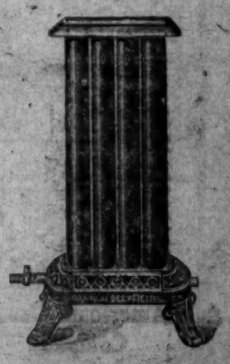

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Epigrams By Gov. Coolidge

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The suspension of one man's dividends is the suspension of another man's pay envelope.

Men do not make law. They do but discover them.

Industry cannot flourish if labor languish.

Ultimately, property rights and personal rights are the same thing.

Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table.

The assertion of human rights is naught but a call to human sacrifice.

The law that builds up the people builds up industry.

Public business is transacted on a higher plane than private business.

Government does rest on the opinions of men. Its results rest on their actions. This makes every man a politician whether he will or no.

Destiny is in you.

Sovereignty, it is our belief, is vested in the individual, and we are going to protect the rights of the indivdual.

The classics of all classics is the Bible.

There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere and any time.

We must eternally smite the rock of public conscience if the waters of patriotism are to pour forth.

BOOBY HATCH — This Prescription Is Hard To Take — By Berndt

LISTEN JOE - I WANT A LITTLE HELP FROM YOU!
DON'T WORRY - YOU WILL GET ABOUT AS LITTLE AS I'VE GOT!
I WANT TO ASK YOU FOR A SUGGESTION - I'M GOING TO A MASQUERADE BALL TONIGHT AND I WANT AN ORGINAL COSTUME
YES YES GO ON!
I WANT SOMETHING I CAN BE SURE NO ONE ELSE WILL WEAR WHAT WOULD YOU SUGGEST?
WELL, I'LL TELL YOU -
WHY DON'T YOU SUGAR YOUR HEAD AND GO AS A PILL!
BERNDT
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Musical Matters -:- By Ronald B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical Matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

The make-up of programs may someday become a recognised art, like matching materials or tea-tasting. Concert-givers, whenever they think about it at all, must be struck by the contradictory advice offered by writers in the press, (generally after the event) and the absence of any concensus of opinion as to a workable theory.

The scheme followed by the composer of an extended work in several movements offers a hint which may be applied to the planning of a whole program of, say, a couple of hours' music. Most concerts of greater length than this are too long.

The music offered on any one occasion will consist of works at different levels and on contrasted planes, just like the movement of a satisfactory symphony. Not all of it is equally serious, yet a departure from standard beyond certain limits is fatal. Something more than contrast has to be achieved, for it is easy enough to arrange for a heavy movement to be followed by one that is easier to follow, to precede an emotional piece by a "brainy" one and so on, although this is not always successfully managed.

If the aim is to give all fine music at a recital and not merely to sandwich flashy items in between those that are worthwhile, the succession of works and their order must set them off to the best advantage. Sound-pieces can kill each other like paintings. The hanging of a picture is a matter of position in space, the "placing" of a musical work one of time.

* * *

The question then arises: Where is the more interesting, the more intellectually exacting work to be put? Is it to come first, or must it be worked up to from what precedes it?

What we call the "hard" or serious works—not the same thing as the technically difficult of performance—do not depend so much on mood as upon brains and concentration.

* * *

Any music to be worth while requires a high degree of mental concentration even when it is not new to the hearer. Listening with all one's ears is a matter of habit and training largely; but the finest music is written on the supposition that there are those who will be willing to engage further in an intellectual effort and in an exercise of the emotional faculties as well.

The vast majority of those who will tell you they "adore music" make no effort, intellectual, analytical or critical at all: sounds flow pleasantly over them like a stream of warm water gently lulling them through passive senses. Music has this use, but not only this. There is music that will not act thus on relaxed nerves; but which has to be actively absorbed by the mind through acutely tuned perceptive organs. The adoring ones, in short, never engage in the exhausting business called thinking and therefore, as they do not omit to mention, a great deal of music does not appeal to them. They see only a small part of music, and seldom turn the phrase and attempt to make an appeal themselves to the music. They have not the enquiring mind.

* * *

A good program is not all to be "adored;" much of it has to be masticated, swallowed and digested, the faculty of memory actively assisting the imagination and subconscious mind. This means, of course, that the listener should be wideawake, with powers neither atrophied by disuse nor satiated with sameness.

A critic present at "The Beggar's Opera" in London, remarked on the number of people munching chocolates. He said that the beautiful phrasing of one outstanding singer must inevitably have been missed. For we can only think one thought at a time, and only experience one feeling fully.

* * *

Concentration must come into music if we regard it as an art: otherwise it is an amusement that fails to amuse, a warm bath for the sensations.

To engage the powers of the mind in due proportion is then the program-maker's problem. Ever since extended works on symphony and sonata lines began to be written the composer had the sense to put his most "interesting" movement first.

"First Movement Form" is the phrase. Then generally the "slow movement" calls upon the emotional faculties more directly, whilst Scherzo and Finale are gay, humorous or bustling on a similar principle of resting one particular faculty (supposed at first to be keenly alert) whilst another is exercised up to a point stopping short of repletion.

The easy-going listener who remains passive for an indefinite period after a good meal often says he does not like symphonies, and it is not to be expected that he should.

* * *

The symphony scheme of movements, roughly: 1. intellectual, 2. emotional, 3. rhythmical (physical), appears to be the best that can be devised for an organism compounded as ours, and it implies, as we saw, a certain amount of conscious effort.

Following this plan broadly to last for a whole program, the concert-giver or recitalist can aim, at a similar grouping of separate pieces, leaving room for the "atmosphere" pieces of the impressionists which are perhaps the easiest of all to follow once the taste is prepared. Such a program would be designed for the ideally endowed listener, gifted with thought, temperament, brains and good humor. (Grumpy people mumble their way through a concert like a vegetarian at a licensed victuallers' dinner). If however the standard is to be let down, to include clap-trap, there is only one course open that is consistent with artistic sincerity, and that is to put the poor stuff at the end of the program so that those who wish to do so may go home.

The practice of Sir Henry Wood at the popular Promenade Concerts has always been to put the good wine first. It is true that feeble stuff sounds much worse when it is preceded by its moral and intellectual superiors, but an injustice to the poorer fare is less of an offence than placing what is semi-negligible first and following with works that require a clean fresh palate for proper appreciation.

* * *

On Wednesday night there was no semi-negligible music, but I think the rest of the program suffered by placing Sinding's Quintet first. Beautifully as this long work was played, it was inevitable that it should have an air of too great length for its depth, something prolix in its reiterated search for fresh climax. The Tchaikovsky Trio is well known but it is really more serious than Sinding; it tries the attention more and the patience less. The final glorification of the theme of the first (elegiac) movement was splendidly realised by the three artists. The work did not misfire, nor was the audience tired of it; but I for one should have felt it better had it been played before Sinding's pied-un concerto-like effects. The Quartet in D is difficult to hear distinctly, but beyond that quite plain-sailing as to meaning. The whole program was so fine that it was a pity for it to suffer from the conventional understanding that for the sum of three dollars people want three hours of music, when two is enough.

* * *

Several times the Tchaikovsky Trio has been played at the end of a long program, and on more than one occasion writers for the press have been too tired to follow it. The work contains much that is as light and airy as anything in the pages of Mozart. (In the Variations are downright dance rhythms); but the impression made upon a critic's mind was once expressed in the old catch-phrase about Tchaikovsky's "unrelieved melancholy." Sprightly dance rhythms, however welcome to the dispirited, lose their effect on tired muscles.

It is a great thing to end up with a fine work to leave a good taste in the mouth, but the master of the feast is mostly right with the dictum "and *afterwards* that which is worse," if we must have distinct qualities in an art where all can be good without risk of monotony.

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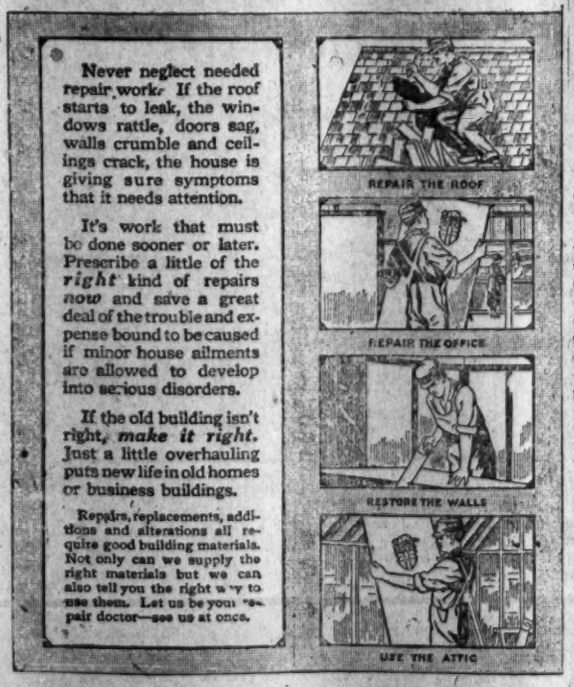
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Supplies For Russia Bought In Britain

Krassin Said To Have Obtained Huge Amounts Of Goods—After 10,000,000 Cigarettes

London, September 20.—While negotiations for re-opening trade with Russia are pending, Leonid Krassin, Russian Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce, who came to England first as trade negotiator and later as member of the join Soviet diplomatic and trade commissions, is buying huge amounts of commodities for the Russians.

When it became known that Krassin had purchased 36,000 yards of khaki flannel manufactured for American uniforms, the London press asked why this was allowed, in view of the fact that the trade negotiations had not been completed and that diplomatic relations with Russia, if not broken off, at least were suspended.

Notwithstanding this adverse comment, Krassin is completing arrangements for the delivery of much foodstuffs to him in England. The Russian buying organisation is so well arranged that Russians associated with Krassin are even negotiating for the purchase of between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 cigarettes, manufactured and owned by Britishers and stored at Reval, Esthonia, where they were in transit to Russia when the revolution removed Russia as one of the Allies.

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Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Fr.	Jap.	Rag
TODAY.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Porthos	..	£7.30	..	..	..	..
Marseilles, Ports	do				8.00		
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Porthos	£7.30					
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	E. of Asia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Venezuela	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Foochow	Hainchi	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama H'lulu, U.S.A.	Venezuela	..	..	8.00	..	..	
TOMORROW.							
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Suiyang	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Yushun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Kitano Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, November 9.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'sin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand Via Hongkong	Suiyang	..	C 8.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	do	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Nile		14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, November 10.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Novara	..	A 7.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, November 11.							
Hongkong	Sunning	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
United Kingdom, via Suez	Atreus	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, November 12.							
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	..	11.00	..	..	..	
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwongsang		11.00	..	..	..	
Chefoo	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Saturday, November 13.							
Amoy	Chinkiang	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy	Chinkiang	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00

A Registered and parcel posts at 1 p.m. on previous day and is due to arrive in London on December 29.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m.
Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C. Registered articles at 1 p.m. on previous day.
E **Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.**

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Expense Of American Government Eight Times As Heavy As When War Came

PAST WARS EXPENSIVE

Salaries Of 100,000 Employes Increased To Meet Mounting Cost Of Living

Washington, September 21.—With prices generally receding and even the high cost of living checked statesmen and sober thinking officials in Washington are turning inquisitively to the high cost of government in the United States.

It is costing Uncle Sam something like eight times as much to run his establishment now as it did in 1914, before the European war began its devastation, and there is no further relief in sight in liquidating war costs at least for a year.

All appropriations for the current year have been made. They carry up to June 30 next and they aggregate nearly $5,000,000,000 — $4,859,890,327 to be exact.

It is costing an average of better than $15,000,000 a working day to run the Government now, as compared with but a trifle more than $2,000,000 a day back in 1914, when the country was "hollering" over billion dollar Congresses.

In fact, on last Thursday the daily statement of the Treasury shows disbursement for the single day of $16,796,056. This sum covered only the ordinary disbursements. Public debt disbursements totalled more than $500,000,000 for the day, but this represented retirement of a series of certificates of indebtedness.

Practically all Government costs are higher than they were a few years ago, but most of the great expenditures now going forward is due to the continuance of war organisation and inability to get the war machine halted. Just two years ago the war machine was running at its maximum speed and power. Two years have not sufficed to stop it, and Uncle Sam is having hard time getting down to living within even his swollen war income.

WAR TAXES STILL RUN

War taxes are still running and unless expenditures are brought sharply down they will continue to run.

There is not a single item of government that has not increased in cost, but it is agreed in Washington that the greatest burden is the one directly incident to the war. The administrative organisation in Washington became top heavy, and is still top heavy, with more than 100,000 persons on the Government pay roll in a city of little more than half a million.

In general, the enormous increases in costs are graphically shown by figures prepared today by Marcellus C. Sheild, clerk to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. Grouping the main expenditures of the Government, Mr. Sheild showed the following comparative result for 1914 and 1921, the Government's current fiscal year:

1. Under the head of appropriations incident mainly to past wars, including the war with Germany, there is an item of $293,168,400 carried in the sundry civil bill, the legislative and other acts for compensation for death and disability, vocational training, hospital treatment and returns of remains from France to care for soldiers and sailors in the war with Germany. In 1914 there was no such appropriation.

2. Pensions incident to the Mexican war, civil war, Spanish-American war and on account of the regular military and naval establishments and the appropriations carried in other pension acts totalled $279,150,000 for 1921. For 1914 these appropriations totalled only $180,300,000.

3. Interest on the public debt: Indefinite appropriations for 1921 to pay the interest on Liberty bonds and Victory notes and other interest bearing debt totalled $980,000,000. All appropriations for similar purposes in 1914 aggregated $22,860,000.

4. Sinking fund: Indefinite appropriations for the retirement of Liberty bonds, Victory notes and other Government obligations totalled $260,800,000. For 1914 the sum for retirement of the public debt was $60,688,000.

5. Federal operation and control of transportation systems and expenses incident to termination of Federal control totalled $1,025,000,000. There was no similar appropriation in 1914.

The grand total of expenditures authorized for 1921, that were incident mainly to past wars, was $2,283,118,400.

SHOW TREMENDOUS JUMP

Appropriations incident to the national defence also show a tremendous jump. Those for the military establishment (excluding appropriations for the civil functions of the War Department, which are large); appropriations carried in the army, fortification, military academy and sundry civil acts, as well as other permanent appropriations for the army, totalled $18,232,383 for the current year, against $112,762,818 in 1914.

Appropriations carried in the naval appropriations act and in permanent appropriations for the navy totalled $437,724,50 for the current year and only $142,667,213 in 1914.

Amounts made available for expenditure for the purely civil functions of the Government, those that have to do with war most indirectly, are double or more than those of 1914.

Appropriations for the postal service carried in the post office appropriation act and under the indefinite appropriation for increased compensation for postal employees in the postal reclassification act totalled $497,575,190. In 1914 they aggregated $285,376,271.

All other appropriations for all other services of the Government for the present year totalled $4,581,755,726, as compared with $265,562,977 in 1914.

In addition to all of this there were deficiency appropriations, including a deficit on telephone and telegraph operations, totalling $186,495,048.

Many of the deficits were due in a measure to increased wage or increased salaries. A Government employe who is not enjoying increased pay through bonus or otherwise, granted to meet the increased cost of living, and railroad wage increases cut a huge swath in railroad earnings.

Though the aggregate of expenditures authorized for the current year, two years after the war, is almost five billion dollars the estimates for necessary appropriations for the year were cut by $2,710,000,000 by Congress.

NEW ORGANISATION

Every Government organisation is bigger than it was six years ago, and there are many new ones functioning. Foremost among them at the present time is the Prohibition Enforcement Office, which proposes to spend $4,500,000 during the year. In addition there is the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the tremendous tax collecting agency of the Treasury, not to mention a number of purely war organisations that are still hanging on.

From April 1, 1917, when this Government went into the war, the number of government employes in Washington has nearly trebled. At that time there were some 37,000 odd. At present there are at least 100,000. There have been many increases in the old departments, and Republican members of Congress have freely charged grave extravagance in Government payrolls. Herbert D. Brown, head of the Bureau of Efficiency, went on record before Congress as saying that there were thousands of superfluous employes in Washington.

This situation, it is declared is due and has been due to lack of any comprehensive policy for a return to normal conditions and for war retrenchment. War organisations have gone on and many of them will have to continue for an indefinite period.

In the meantime Government expenses or rather Government expenditures are running a huge sum every working day.

On the score of Government employes and their number, tables compiled by the Civil Service Commission are illuminating. They show that at the beginning of the fiscal wear 1914, there were 30,189 Government employes on the rolls in Washington, and 390,633 outside of the capital, making a grand total of 420,752 on the payroll.

February 20, last, the date of the last estimate by the commission, there were 100,110 workers on the payroll in the capital, and 660,000 outside of Washington, or a grand total of 760,110, for the nation. Forces will have to be cut, however, under the reductions made in appropriations by the last Congress.

Propeller Hits Flier In Air; He Clings To Plane And Lands

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Five hundred feet in the air in view of 80,000 visitors at the State Fair, "Tex" McLoughlin was badly injured this afternoon when struck by the propeller of the higher airplane to which he had transferred himself in midair.

McLoughlin's escape from death was miraculous. He clung to the rope ladder of the machine until it reached the ground, blood dripping over the spectators as the machine circled in descending, partially out of control.

McLoughlin was still conscious when reached, though he had been dragged more than 100 feet on the ground before the machine was brought to a stop. He will recover.

Harding, The Conciliator

(Continued from Page 18)

When the shadow of scandal of the Standard Oil letters fell across Foraker's career, the Marion newspaper publisher had advanced to State prominence. The turn of events brought it around that Harding faced his old leader as a rival for the nomination of the Republican Party for United States Senator in 1914. "Fire Alarm" Foraker, as he was called, was trying to regain his place before the public. Here is another illustration of that conciliatory touch. Through he challenged his old mentor in this contest and though he pressed him back to final political defeat, he managed to retain his friendship.

When, as United States Senator, Mr. Harding came to choose a Secretary he bridged a gap that few party men cross. He appointed a Democrat, George Christian, neighbor and friend. And after his nomination the news from Marion was that a bi-partisan committee, composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, had been appointed to carry Marion solid for Harding, and the band in which Harding tooted the horn until it went over to the leader of the Democratic parades was reorganised to head the Republican shows and is to practice up to be ready to march at the front of the next inaugural parade at Washington.

This is from an account, published since the nomination:

"Roosevelt, particularly during the pre-war period, spent much of his time in Washington, during which he was present at many meetings called for the purpose of discussing the kind of policy that should be pursued by the Republican members of the new Congress. Thus meeting the Republican Senators gave him the opportunity of applying the plumb, bob and level to the Ohio Senator's statesmanship, with the result that Roosevelt not only formed a sincere liking for Harding, but a profound conviction for his capabilities as a leader.

ROOSEVELT AND HARDING

"So much was he impressed with Harding's ability and the respect his colleagues entertained for his views on public questions that it was Harding to whom Roosevelt turned for the drafting and introduction of an amendment to the Army Reorganisation bill, which measure provided for elective service and made possible the creation of the great American Army overseas. The amendment, known as the Roosevelt amendment to the military bill for the enlargement of the forces for the World War, authorised the President to create not more than two divisions of volunteers for immediate service in France.

"The acquaintanceship, begun in fact in 1916 between Roosevelt and Harding, had ripened in the last year of the Colonel's life into a strong friendship. Particularly during that last year it was known by many of the Senator's close friends that Roosevelt frequently talked with Harding about the possibilities of the latter's candidacy for President; yet Senator Harding is not one who would consent to the making of a posthumous claim to Roosevelt's encouragement on that account."

During the recent campaign Senator Harding made this statement as to Roosevelt:

"I magnify no posthumous claims to an intimate friendship with that great outstanding American, Theodore Roosevelt, and I could have no title to his political mantle even if such bestowal were possible in this republic. There is only one Roosevelt in this generation, just as there was only one Lincoln.

"I confess that I vigorously opposed him in 1912, just as he typically opposed the regular wing of the Republican Party to which I adhere. Theodore Roosevelt never did anything halfheartedly. He preached the gospel of hitting and hitting hard for what he believed to be right. He expected his opponents to fight, and we were in a fight in 1912. I did my share of it in our newspaper and on the stump.

"Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were greatly estranged and both were big enough to put aside their griefs and bury their hostilities and make a common appeal to the American people for a Republican victory in 1918. He and others came to an understanding.

"My concord with Colonel Roosevelt came shortly after our party's defeat in 1916. He invited me to a conference and I gladly responded. We did not dwell on the differences of 1912, for that was an old story. He thought his course was justified and we jointly deplored the result. But he did insist we must all get together and save the country to a Republican restoration; that the Republican Party was the one agency to give the highest service to our country and the compact of council and cooperation was made then and there. And in many conferences afterward I came to know how deeply he felt the necessity for all Republicans to unite to effect the party supremacy essential to the nation's good."

STRONG TARIFF SUPPORTER

Senator Harding has always been a strong tariff man, and this recalls a story he told in the Senate when that subject was up for debate.

"Mrs. Harding and I were in Paris sightseeing," he said. "We were on the go all the time. I told her I would give her a new hat if she would give me a night off. And, Senators, it wasn't worth the price. I had to pay $40 for that hat. We carried it around from place to place. Then when we returned to this country we saw in a shop on Fifth Avenue, New York City, the same hat for $25. There you have an answer to the assertion that a tariff raises a wall, and increases the cost of goods to the consumer in this country."

Reverting to the good-will that radiated from Senator Harding's offices in the Senate Office Building, Washington, this is typical:

"Here comes another good Republican," said Mr. Christian secretary to the Ohio Senator, as he swung open the door to Mr Harding's private office, and admitted Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, Democrat.

"Hello, Charley!" shouted Senator Harding.

"Old man, how are you?" responded his caller. "Congratulations! You know I always was for Mrs. Harding."

"For a Democrat, you show fine judgment," responded Senator Harding, and the two shook hands warmly.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

Japanese Banks Can Not Collect Loans Made China

The Chosen, The Industrial And The Formosa Institutions Of Japan Are Losers Thus Far

Tokio, October 22.—Because money lent to China is difficult to get back, the three especially privileged banks of Japan, the Chosen, the Industrial and the Formosa, are caused some inconvenience now, according to the Asahi. It will be remembered that during the Terauchi ministry a few years ago loans were made to the Chinese government under the name of industrial loans. Beginning with the Y30,000,000 of the advance loan on account of the so-called forest and mine loan which took forests and mines in Kirin and Amur provinces as security, there was Y20,000,000 of an advance made on the Shantung railway loan and a number of other loans made, totaling Y160,000,000. All these loans were made through the three banks.

LOANS USED FOR WAR

The Tuan ministry in China then used the greater part of the proceeds of the loans for internal military purposes chief among these being the war against the south, as was well known then. That these loan were the contributory cause of anti-Japanese sentiment in the south is a fact which cannot be denied, says the Asahi. The present Hara ministry which succeeded the Terauchi ministry attempted to readjust these loans by making the preliminary loan contracts the final ones. Mr. Iwasa, director of the Industrial Bank of Japan, was sent to China representing the three banks. He remained in Peking for a year to negotiate with the Chinese government. But the latter government, be it is said, was too clever for Mr. Iwasa. Now that the Tuan ministry is gone, he feels sure he could make no headway in these negotiations. So he returned to Japan in the spring of this year.

NOT EVEN THE INTEREST

Not only were the preliminary loan contracts changed into final ones, but even the interest on the money loaned was not to be had. Again, the downfall of the Anfuites in Peking made the loan situation worse. The directors of the three banks are now in a state of great perplexity in trying to settle the problem.

The loans were made by the three banks because the ministry then in power urged such action, so the ministry was responsible for them. The Hara ministry succeeded the Terauchi ministry, sympathising with the banks in their difficulty and doing its best to aid in solving the problem. But now that the Tuan faction in Peking is out of power the Hara ministry finds itself almost at the end of its resources in the matter.

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MILLERAND URGES TOTAL EXECUTION OF TREATY TERMS

New French President Advocates League With Power To Support Full Justice

Paris, September 25 (Associated Press).—President Millerand delivered his first Presidential message to Parliament this afternoon, in which he declared his policies. He urged that the League of Nations should have power to support "justice," and advocated "more of justice, humanity and kindness" in social problems. M. Millerand said he had accepted the Presidency in order to continue these policies with more strength and continuity.

"The nation is forever attached to a republican administration," President Millerand asserted. "Parliament will choose the most opportune moment for modification of the present constitutional laws. Before stating these modifications, however, we must carry out a more important task—that is, total execution of the agreement entered into and signed by our adversaries at Versailles. The treaty is a new charge upon Europe and the world.

"French diplomacy, invariably loyal to alliances cemented forever by blood shed in common, will take care that the interests and rights of the nations resuscitated by the Allied victory shall be respected."

CONFIDENCE INDICATED

"In calling, as it did, the Premier to the Chief Magistracy," President Millerand said, "the National Assembly has frankly testified its willingness to maintain and pursue, externally as internally, the policies the two Chambers have not ceased to approve during eight months. I have accepted the post of duty and honor where you have placed me only with the intent to serve with greater effectiveness and continuity.

"France has learned lessons from the war, and those of her children who died for her will not have given in vain such an example of the most sublime self-sacrifice. Upon their graves a new France has been born. She repudiates internecine dissensions and disillusioning quarrels to consecrate herself entire to order, work and unity, under the protection of free institutions, for the development of her greatness and prosperity.

"The nation is attached forever to the republican regime, which, after remedying the errors and faults of personal power, has completed its work in reconstructing the unity of the fatherland. Universal suffrage is the master, and its will is expressed by elected representatives. In order that it be executed and respected there is a need of free executive power under the control of Parliament and an independent judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

"Confusion of authority always leads to tyranny. You must choose the time you deem best in consultation with the Government to bring about prudently the desired modifications of the Constitution."

Before this could be done, the President said, there were three other problems, such as reconstruction of the devastated regions, thorough enforcement of treaties and vigilant guarding of the rights of new nations.

"Our democracy builds legitimate hopes on the progress of the League of Nations," President Millerand continued. Justice will be none the less certain to result in powerlessness and defeat if it is not supported by force."

M. Millerand urged closer cooperation for development of the colonies. "Not the least desirable results of the struggle of long months which bloodsoaked our soil should be a reduction of military service," he said. "In accomplishing this you will know how to reconcile our economic needs with those of the national defense.

"You know, indeed, you never will appeal in vain to the national conscience. In the hours of our greatest crisis the women rivalled the men in their steady intelligence and comprehension."

IS ADMIRATION OF WORLD

France's quick transition from war to peace work, the President declared, made her the admiration of the world, and her example should be contagious.

"Every social conception has the right to see the light of day," M. Millerand asserted, "but none should pretend to impose itself by violence. 'Liberty under the law'—in this old formula human reason has summed up dearly bought experience. The French Republic has made it her motto and rule."

The republic, the President said, had built little by little legislation that would enable it to bear comparison with the Constitution of any country.

"France intends to continue this work of peace and social progress by harmonizing the interests of the various collaborators in production," President Millerand concluded. "Let us work, each in his place, each day to introduce into the written law, as well as in its daily application, more of justice, humanity and kindness."

The Presidential message was read in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Leygues and in the Senate by Minister of Justice l'Hopiteau.

LEYGUES IN STATEMENT

The Cabinet's declaration, read in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Leygues, said:

"The Ministry which presents itself is composed of men who were devoted collaborators in the policy to which the National Assembly has given striking approbation in elevating the Premier to the highest office in the republic. Called upon by the chief of state to the high honor of succeeding him at the head of the Government, I shall be inspired by his example. I shall devote myself to carrying out his program and his work. The principles which shall guide the Cabinet are those presented to the two Chambers on January 22.

"It will suffice to recall them briefly: Regarding internal affairs, to defend our liberties and laws, to strengthen and improve our republican institutions, accomplish the social reforms awaited by our democracy, and to pay to our valiant wounded and to the families of our glorious dead the sacred debt we have contracted toward them. Regarding foreign affairs, to exact a strict application of treaties, not to permit the limitation of any of our rights, make of the League of Nations a living, powerful organism to end the era of great wars, and to constitute the army and navy as a part of our policy to maintain our prestige at the height to which it has been lifted by our victory."

Premier Leygues, after setting forth this policy, said "France offers the most magnificent example of moral force and civic virtues ever given by a people in the calm and order it maintains after its trials. Nothing has beaten down its courage. With the battlefield hardly cold, it began to act and think, and a great rumble of life rises from the factories and fields. Great creative enthusiasms are awakening, and it is with a calm and intrepid look that the country appraises the hard task remaining to be accomplished to close its wounds and repair its ruins."

NATION'S GRATITUDE

France's gratitude to the Allies and to the soldiers was expressed by the Premier. "To us falls the honor of finishing their work in peace," he said. "It is with this noble object we ask your co-operation."

The Chamber of Deputies, following a debate on interpellations concerning the foreign and domestic policies of the Government, voted confidence in the Government this afternoon by a vote of 507 to 80. Premier Leygues then read a decree adfourning the extraordinary session of Parliament.

Women Hold High And Important Offices In Government

Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor is one of the latest of prominent women to be appointed to a Government position by President Wilson. Mrs. Taylor was appointed by the President to the Federal Rent Commission in Washington. Several women have recently received important positions and all are making good.

Hongkong To Have Y.M.C.A. Building

(*Reuter's Service*)

Hongkong, November 5.—Negotiations have been concluded whereby the military authorities are disposing of a site opposite the Naval Yard—at present occupied as store-rooms by the Army Service Corps—for the purpose of a new European Y.M.C.A. building. The scheme is estimated to involve an expenditure of $250,000.

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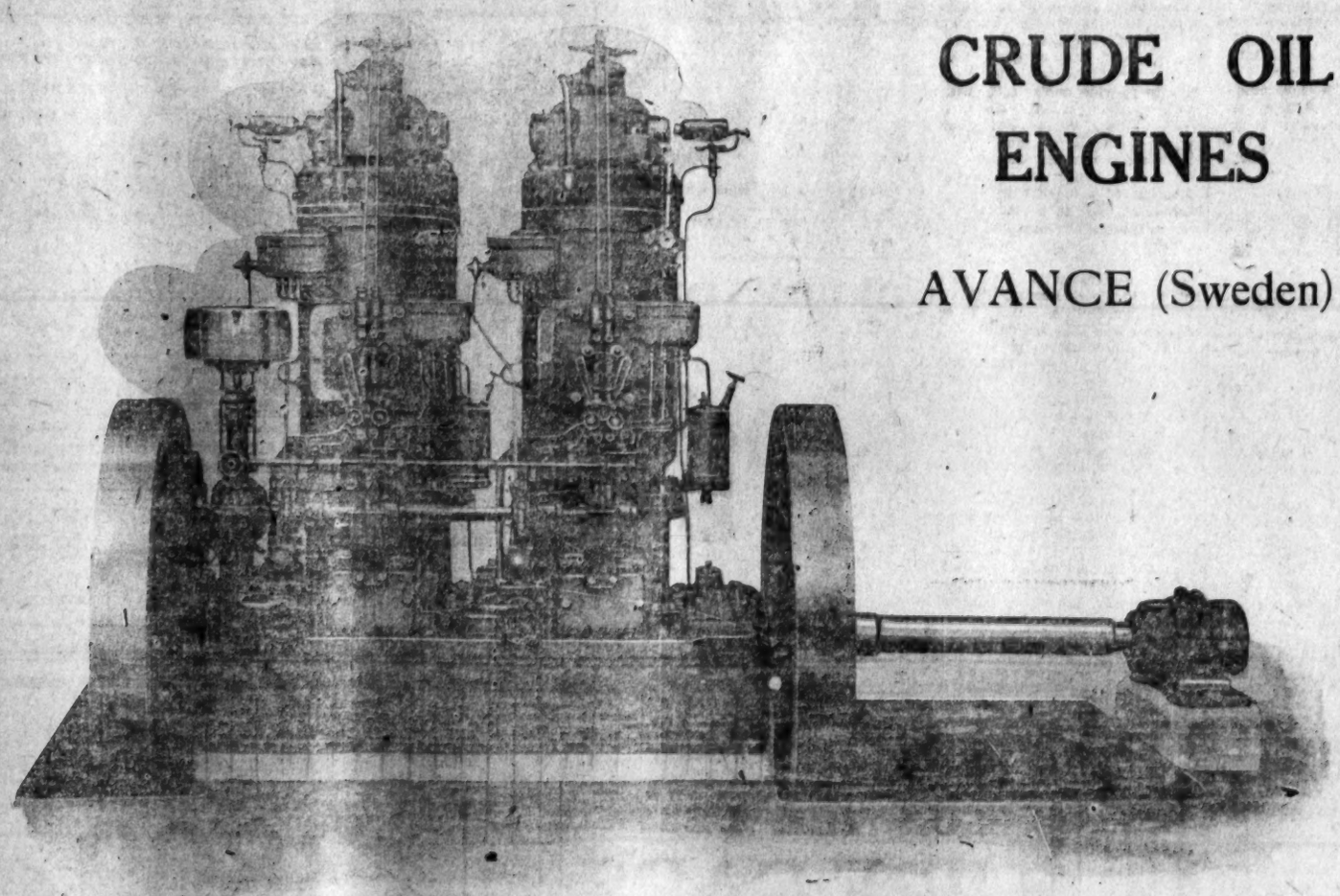

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RADICAL ACTIVITY IN FULL SWING

Overthrow Of Government And Murder Urged In Secretly Published Newspapers

DIRECTIONS FROM RUSSIA

Letter Taken From A Moscow Courier Sent Here By Third Internationale Committee

Washington, September 17.—Radicalism which seeks the overthrow of the United States Government, and which by letter, circular and in secret newspapers, urges assassination, incendiarism and other extreme forms of violence, was never more active in this country than it is at the present time, according to Government information. Extreme radicalism is being advocated secretly in the United States in several newspapers, and documents in the possession of the Government prove that the movement is the large part directed from Russia. These facts were revealed today by an official who is in close touch with the Government's efforts to control alien Reds and other disturbers.

This official showed an official copy of a long list of instructions sent from Moscow to leaders of the extreme radical elements in this country. The original letter is in the possession of the Government, having been taken from a Bolshevist courier on his way from Moscow to this country and sent by G. Zinoviev, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Third Internationale at Moscow.

SEPARATE ORGANISATION

In one letter Zinoviev, who is also a high oficial of the Bolshevist Government, urges his "American comrades" to proceed by "underground means" to accomplish the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of capitalism.

"The Executive Committee of the Third Internationale," wrote Zinoviev, "urges American comrades to immediately establish an underground organisation to be composed of trusted comrades and to be kept entirely separate from the legal party organisation."

In another part of the letter Zinoviev points out that "the foreign born have been the chief propagators of Communist ideas in America." Near the close of the document he says that "it is particularly necessary to remember that the stage of verbal propaganda and agitation has been left behind, and that the time for decisive action has arrived."

Within the last few weeks the Post Office authorities have seized thousands of copies of incendiary articles directed to the Italian radical element in America and sent chiefly from Milan. The Milan propaganda is directed by E. Malatesta, a noted Italian anarchist, recently deported to Italy by the British Government. Also concerned in the Milan propaganda is an anarchist named Galeni, who was deported from this country a little more than a year ago.

SECRET NEWSPAPERS

Propaganda emanating from Moscow is directed to the I. W. W. and all the other extreme elements.

At present there are perhaps half a dozen newspapers being published secretly in this country, advocating overthrow of the Government and urging their readers to all forms of violence.

It is admitted that so far Government agents have been unable to find the plants where these newspapers are published, and also that there is much still to be ascertained regarding the identity of the editors and contributors to their columns. Some of the papers no longer print the names of any persons connected with the Bolshevist movement here.

For example, a paper named Volna, which is printed somewhere in the United States—it is believed in New York City—refers to the Red leaders in America by number. A recent issue told of the activities of "Comrade 0615" and "Comrade 0609." Radical groups in various parts of the country are also referred to by code letters. The Government has information showing that "Knd" stands for Cleveland, "Gnnd" for Newark and "T-R" for Detroit.

CALLS FOR VIOLENCE

The following is an excerpt from a secret publication called the "Anarchist-Soviet Bulletin," thousands of copies of which are known to have been circulated in the centers of extreme radicalism in all parts of the country:

"Capitalism has succeeded in keeping you enslaved by the use of force through its government, and if they have met with success by using such methods against you, then we are quite sure that the only way by which we can stop the murders, assaults, tortures and imprisonments of our best comrades and free ourselves from the present exploitation is by starting to use violence against our enemies, be they in the full dress suit of a capitalist, the uniform of a Government official, the hypocritical looking holy robes or hidden under the cover of public opinion representatives in the poisonous editorial rooms of the capitalist dailies. From now on the voice of the rebelling of 'free' Russianised capitalist America must be heard—not any more by words or paper threats, but by real action.

"From the President down to the pettiest thug, all of them should know from now on that those who will be directly or indirectly responsible for any wounding, murdering or imprisoning of workers will have to pay the price as the hangman and jailers of Czaristic Russia did."

Another extreme radical newspaper now being published somewhere in the United States is called The Communist. It is published weekly, and in its issue of July 31 last there is printed a long letter from Zinoviev to the I. W. W. in which he asks the support of that organisation on the ground that "the capitalists of the world, the American as well as those of France, Italy, England, Germany, etc., are planning to reduce the workers, once for all, to absolute and hopeless serfdom.

Still another of these radical papers, published in the Hungarian language in the West, in a recent issue boasts that "there must be no mercy to capitalism, there must be no armistice," and that "a very extensive agitation to bring all the revolutionary unions into the I. W. W." should be immediately started.

PROPAGANDA FROM MILAN

A copy of a propaganda sheet printed in Milan by the Malatesta Bureau and sent to this country under date of August 1 last, stated that "one of the principal characteristics by which one can tell that the revolution has begun is the opening of the period of lawlessness, the break in the discipline and the disturbing of the equilibrium of the state, the victorious and unpunished action of the mob against the law."

The same document ridicules the stand taken by radicals who oppose extreme violence.

"They speak," it says, "of the meanness of the use of sticks, of stones, of the rifle and the revolver only; they tell you that today the barricades are an anachronism, etc. But they are careful not to suggest that exactly for this reason it is necessary to provide one's self with more perfect arms, machine-guns, artillery, bombs, etc. They refrain from all this, and while ridiculing the revolutionists to whom they lyingly attribute the intention of using flintlocks, insinuate and try to persuade the masses that revolutionary violence is harmful and impossible. Let the workers think and accept the idea of revolution in its most active and positive sense, with all the responsibilities and bitter sacrifices it brings with it."

"The time has come for you workers to arm yourselves and learn not only how to shoot your enemies in defense, but also learn how to attack unexpectedly" is the advice given to radicals in America by another secret Red publication published somewhere in this country.

"We know," it is added, "that the free country is nothing but a sham, a humbug and that its Government is more Czaristic than Russia was under the Czar. It is for these and innumerable other reasons that we have started on the road of underground America."

Britain On Our Labor

Nephew Of Lloyd George Finds American Situation Less Acute Than England's

(*New York Times*)

It has been remarked that things look different when you're on the inside looking out from when you're on the outside looking in. And while a confirmed resident of these United States might view our industrial situation with alarm, not so does R. Lloyd Roberts, Secretary of the British Chemical Employers' Federation.

Mr. Roberts, a nephew of Lloyd George, the British Premier, sailed Tuesday for England on the Aquitania after completing an intensive study of industrial relations in the United States and Canada. He does not believe that America will be threatened with conditions analogous to those in England and Italy for another ten years, if at all, because of the comparative weakness of organised labor here and the friendly relations between employers and employes.

"Organisation is comparatively slight in the United States," he said, "while in Great Britain labor is about 90 percent unionised. Another thing I have noticed here which should help to bring about a peaceful settlement of most of your industrial disputes is the friendliness between employers and employes. In England class lines are very rigidly drawn; the employer wishes to treat with the employe as a servant, which has complicated our problems; but here you look upon a laborer rather as a man who is working than as a workingman, if you see the distinction."

ENGLISH COAL SITUATION

The impending coal strike will not, in his opinion, precipitate social revolution in England.

"The majority of British workingmen," said Mr. Roberts, "at heart are conservative and opposed to resorting to violence. We are counting upon this characteristic to carry us through, should the strike of the Triple Alliance (the Miners,' Railwaymen's and Transport Workers' Federation) be finally ordered by the labor leaders.

"The first effect of the strike, by stopping transportation, would be a food shortage. To meet that all private motor-car owners have offered the use of their machines to the Government, in many cases volunteering their services as drivers, for the distribution of food. Whether or not the strike will develop into an overt blow at the Government, in my opinion, depends upon whether the strikers attack these automobiles and make it necessary to call upon the military for their protection. Any clash between strikers and soldiers might rouse such spreading antagonism that it would sweep the steady men off their feet with serious and far-reaching results.

"As a usual thing, our strikes are conducted in a most orderly way and we are hoping the miners' strike, if it is not averted at the eleventh hour, will be no exception to the rule."

Mr. Roberts said that while he did not believe the rank and file of British labor are thoroughly permeated with radicalism, the preparations of the leaders, who are extremists of the Moscow type, are cut and dried to take advantage of any confusion which might arise.

RADICAL LEADERS PLANS

"In the lodges of our unions," he said, "there are a few men who attend all the meetings and do most of the voting. They represent the left or extreme wing, and I am informed that they have already organised their local Soviets and named the men who are to act on them in case the opportunity arises."

The Chemical Employers' Federation is fairly representative, Mr. Roberts said, of the extent to which English industry has been organised. It embraces 125 factories, being 95 percent of the trade, and employs over 12,000 men, who belong to 24 nuions. There are only about 250 non-union men in the industry.

Wages, overtime and hours of work are fixed by a body composed of 21 representatives from the employers and an equal number elected by the unions. This body meets every three months, and all matters upon which agreement is not reached are referred to arbitration.

It was suggested that collective bargaining on such a scale had been objected to by American business men because it does not take into account factors which may vary in different localities, such as differences in the cost of raw materials, freight rates, etc.

"We find that it works very satisfactorily with us," said Mr. Roberts, "but the fact that wages are fixed by a central body does not mean that they are exactly the same all over the country. We realise, of course, that where one manufacturer might pay a certain unit wage cost and make a profit, another manufacturer in another territory under different conditions would operate at a loss.

"England is divided into eight geographical sections, with approximately equal conditions for all plants in a given section. Each section has its District Council, composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides. These councils pass upon all matters local to the section, subject to the approval of National Council.

"So far as results are concerned we have had no fault to find with this system so long as the members of the union were willing to abide by the decisions reached by their representatives and leaders, but lately a tendency has grown up to refuse to accept such decisions, and unauthorised strikes follow. This attitude on the part of labor has been fostered by the radical element in the unions through such newspapers as The Daily Herald. They take the stand that all questions affecting wages, overtime and hours should be decided by a referendum ballot instead of by representation.

"In addition, each plant has its 'Works Council,' which is composed of employes chosen without reference to union membership, which looks after working conditions."

Mr. Roberts was asked how far he thought the doctrines of syndicalism had gone in England.

SYNDICALISM IN ENGLAND

"Oh, they are aiming for that, too," he replied. "In some trades it has gone further than others. The Building Trades Guilds, which are associations of unions in the building trades, are proposing to contract directly with municipalities, and others, for the erection of buildings without the intermediary of a contractor or employer, and are offering to do it very cheaply, too."

He was not willing to hazard a guess on the result of this move. It would seem, however, that since the guild must carry on its negotiations through a business representative in making its contracts, and since this representative would be something more than human if he did not demand a larger salary for his work than the journeyman builder receives, that in effect it is a substitution of employers, with a large salary going to the business manager or managers in place of the contractor's profit. So long as the scheme actually erects houses and does it cheaper, the middle class, which is neither employer nor employe, may have to grin and bear it.

Mr. Roberts ventured the prediction that organised labor would lose ground in the United States for the next two or three years and that thereafter organisation would proceed rapidly on both sides until in ten years it would be as complete as it is in England today.

"I suggested this to Mr. Gompers and Secretary Wilson, and both agreed with me," he said, "but business men do not think so."

While in New York, Mr. Roberts addressed the meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board on industrial relations. This board is composed of representatives from the largest associations of industries in the United States.

AMERICAN OFFICER WEDS CHINESE GIRL

Romance Of Diplomatic Corps In Washington Results In Secret Marriage

Washington, October 17.—Romances of the Washington diplomatic corps, many of them more fascinating than fiction receive a piquant addition with news of the marriage of Miss Bertha Yung Kwai eldest daughter of the counselor and charge d'affaires of the Chinese legation, to Lew Luverkrop, mining engineer of New York and Peru and former captain in the Corps of Engineers of the army.

For nearly three weeks the record of the marriage license and that of the ceremony had rested in modest seclusion in the office of Martin Brady, deputy clerk of the circuit court at Annapolis, Maryland, where they seemed likely to remain, unknown to the public, until formal announcement by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yung Kwai. Through the channels of diplomatic society, however, word of the affair leaked out, and verification was obtained from the clerk's archives.

HURRIED DECISION

It is shown that the couple secured the license August 31 and were married the same day by the Rev. James L. Smiley, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Annapolis.

The looming departure of the groom, who was here only on leave of absence from his work in South America, decided the young couple that formality must bow to love. So they broke up all arrangements for a marriage later in the Panama Canal Zone by slipping quietly to Annapolis and having the knot tied in triumphant secrecy. Three days later Luverkrop sailed for Peru leaving his bride to explain to Mr. and Mrs. Kwai on their return from an outing of several months.

The former Miss Kwai is 22, while her husband is 25. They met in Washington soon after the United States entered the war and at once became fast friends. The affair became more than friendship when Luverkrop went overseas and was wounded in front line service in France. Later there was an understanding between the two young people which it is said met with the full approval of the bride's parents. They had planned, however, that Miss Kwai should be married during a trip to the Canal Zone.

FATHER PROMINENT

Luverkrop's home was in New York before he became engaged in engineering work in Peru. Miss Kwai, one of several children, has spent a great part of her life in Washington. She and a sister are favorites in the younger social set.

Mrs. Kwai is an American woman. Her husband is a leader of the new Chinese thought which came in with the republic and is a diplomat of high attainments. He was well fitted for his present post by an American education and during his term as counselor and charge d'affaires has frequently had occasion to discharge the functions of minister in the absence of V. Kyuin Wellington Koo, nominal head of the legation.

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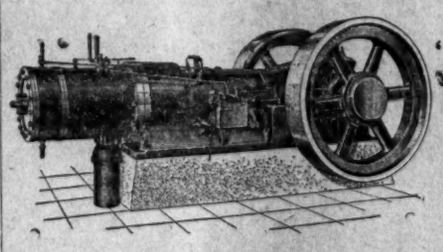

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Our Flour is highly recommended by all Chinese and foreign consumers. We supply it to all parts of China and any part of Europe.

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Hongkew Division Wins Fire Department Contest

Spectacular Program Of Stunts, Illustrating Fire Fighting Work Staged By Men Of Brigade

Hongkew Division of the Shanghai Fire Department took first honors yesterday in the finals of the October escape and ladder competition. Probably it is just as well that the public at large is not aware of the high merit of these exhibitions, which are open to all without charge, for otherwise the enclosure at Hongkew station, large as it is could not accommodate the crowd. The contest consists of a demonstration of one of those difficult problems that firemen in everyday life are from time to time called upon to solve, the saving of life and the extinguishing of fires.

The situation presented to the competing teams in turn is that of a burning structure with lives in danger. The problem is to effect the rescue of three persons through windows high above the ground and to bring streams into play through the windows in the shortest length of time.

DETAILS OF CONTEST

In yesterday's contest two dummies of the approximate weight of a person were placed in a room whose window was about forty feet from the ground while a third dummy was placed in a room another story up fifty feet from the ground. Hongkew, Sinza and Central Divisions each had two five-man teams entered in the contest.

In turn each of these groups of five went into action, wheeling extension ladders to a point beneath the windows. Up the first ladder, raised to the lower of the two windows, a fireman swarms carrying with him one of the lighter pompier ladders which is thrust upward from the lower window to the one above, being held in place by a hook. While first fireman is mounting this and bringing down from the upper room the figure of the dummy left there two other members of the team are taking down over the ladders the other two dummies from the lower room and at the same time these rescues are being effected lines of hose are being carried upward on the inside of the ladder.

The Hongkew team that won yesterday's contest did all this, made the three rescues and had nozzles directed into the two windows in the space of just one minute and 41 seconds. The second Hongkew team finished second, performing the feat in one minute 51 and three-fifths seconds.

SINZA IS THIRD

Sinza Division's two teams finished in third and fourth place their times being one minute and 53 and three-fifths seconds and two minutes and ten seconds. It was an off day for the teams from Central Division, one of which finished in two minutes and 14 seconds and the other being disqualified through an accident.

Besides the rescue competition, a number of other spectacular stunts were included in the program given. One was an exhibition of leaping into a life net, another was a demonstration of cutting metal bars by means of an oxy-acetyline flame. The use of respirators also was demonstrated in striking manner when five hooded firemen penetrated a chamber filled with solid black smoke and gas, the real thing encountered at fires, and effected the rescue of three persons.

Chief M. W. Pett said yesterday that competitions of the kind given yesterday probably will be given at intervals in the coming months.

American Woman's Club Notes

The American Woman's Club at its next general meeting, Tuesday, November 16, will hold a birthday celebration and reception for new members, that date being the nearest to November 29, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Club.

Each member is asked to bring, as a birthday gift to the Club, a good book, the best book she knows; the Club Library being particularly in need of the following: good reading matter for boys and girls; Standard works on China, Japan, Korea, India, and the Philippines, especially the more recent publications; the complete poetical works of standard authors; biographies of prominent men and women of America and of all lands; standard works of American history, and histories of all countries.

Recently published works of fiction by popular authors are also desired. The several departments of the Club will welcome books along their special lines of study and work, the Literary Department requesting that any books or pamphlets on Chinese Art, Chinese Porcelains and Chinese Literature be contributed.

* * *

The Musical Department suggests the following books as most useful in their work:

"Characteristic Songs and Dances of All Nations, by Brown; "Music Club Programs," by Elson; "History of American Music," by Elson; "History of Music," by Raerbotham, and Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians."

* * *

Among the books specially desired by the Mother's Department for use in the year's work are: "Towards Racial Health," by N. March; "Fundamentals of Child-study," A. E. Kirkpatrick; "Natural Education," Mrs. Stoner; "Star Lore of All the Ages," by Olcott; "Bird Stories from Burroughs," by Burroughs; "Letters to His Children," by T. Roosevelt; "Roosevelt, Citizen," J. Riis; "Mothers and Children," Dorothy C. Fisher; "The Bent Twig," Dorothy C. Fisher; "Education of Karl Witte," translated by Leo Weiner and "First Steps in Mental Growth," D. R. Major.

* * *

The Social Service Department will welcome books, especially those recently published, on the various phases of social welfare work, and the Social Department suggests "Lives of women prominent in the social world."

Further suggestions may be had from the heads of the various departments and from the librarian.

* * *

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet Friday at 4:30 p.m. at the Royal Asiatic Hall on Museum Road. Mr. A. Q. Adamson will show a series of lantern pictures of the Peking Imperial Palaces. Under the study of Chinese Art; Architecture, Paintings and Porcelains will be treated during the year. Mr. Adamson's subject of Palaces being the first under the division of Architecture. Visits to a few choice collections of Chinese Art treasures are being arranged. The first of these is scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 13 at 3 p.m. Members wishing to make application to attend, will have opportunity at the meeting Friday.

Plans Made For Colonial Exhibit At Marseilles

Exceptional Displays Promised For Exposition To Be Opened In 1922

(*Reuter's Service*)

Marseilles, November 5.—The Marseilles Colonial Exhibition will be opened in 1922. It will serve to show the people of the Metropolis at the close of an exhausting conflict what resources lie in the colonies for the replenishment of France's economic needs. It will permit European France to make a reckoning of all that lies at her disposal in "France beyond the seas." According to the Eclair, it will constitute an inventory of the colonial wealth of the Republic.

All the colonies have responded eagerly to the appeal of the organisers, and all will be well represented. Together with the individual exhibits of each of them will figure general exhibits, organised by the Ministry for the Colonies, and designed especially as tributes to the glory of the colonial army.

INDO-CHINA EXHIBITS

The Eclair points out that Indo-China will have a leading place among the exhibitors. This will not surprise those who are acquainted with the efforts put forth for some years past in the great Far-Eastern colony under the able administration of its Governor-General, M. Long.

This colony has developed amazingly from an economic and social point of view, and has made a magnificent advance in every respect. It will therefore, be able to contribute largely to the expenditure which the exhibition involves, for it is the exhibitors who are to furnish all the required funds; the Metropolis will have nothing to pay.

Indo-China is the first colony ready to start the construction of the necessary buildings. Her plans are complete, and the work has already been contracted for. They provide for a gigantic central palace, which is nothing less than a reproduction of the Temple of Angor; also a vast auditorium for native theatrical displays conferences, and cinematograph shows; and further, a Laos village where one will be able to follow all the details of rural life in Indo-China.

ANNAMITE STREET

Lastly, there will be an Annamite city street, where all the houses will shelter the workshops of native artisans or dealers of native goods. Here there will be a restaurant where epicures with a love for Annamite cooking may gratify their taste.

It is clear that the Indo-China exhibit will be among the most striking and complete to be found at the exhibition.

ANFU PLOTTERS, SEIZED IN PEKING, SENT TO MUKDEN

Trio Reported To Have Had $90,000 With Which To Start Trouble

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, November 2.—Three men convicted by preliminary trial of conspiracy, and three more accused of confederacy, were sent under a guard of 40 Fengtien soldiers in a special car to Mukden during the night of October 30. These men arrived from Mukden a few days ago, and following warnings sent by General Chang Tso-lin to the local authorities, they were arrested and taken before the local Fengtien garrison commander for preliminary trial.

They are accused of being agents commissioned by the Anfu ex-officials to incite insurrection and carry out assassinations in the capital, and are said to have been equipped with $90,000 to defray the expenses of these schemes. Further trial will be carried out under Chang Tso-lin's personal supervision. The Fengtien lord appears to be particularly interested in the case.

PROGRAM PLANNED BY RUSSIAN CLUB

A program of interesting events is being arranged for the winter season by the newly organised Russian Democratic Club of Shanghai, formed with the announced motive to unite the democratic elements of the growing Russian community.

The work of the new club is divided into a number of departments including a literary and art section, an educational section and section of economies.

In the first week of existence of the club about 60 new members were enlisted and many well-known Russian artists and musicians residing now in Shanghai have offered their assistance. The Club has organised an opera performance in which the principal members of the Russian Grand Opera, who gave several performances in Shanghai last season, are participating. The opera performance will take place tonight in the Apollo Theater. Fifty percent of the net proceeds of this evening will be contributed to the fund for the famine stricken people of the northern provinces of China. The Russian population of Shanghai now numbers about 6,000 people.

Public Buildings' Sites To Be Sold

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, November 6.—The Gazette, contains a notification of the sale by public auction on November 22 of the Old Post Office and Supreme Court sites in five lots. The upset price is $50 per square foot.

Students Who Fell In Battle Honored

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, November 5.—At the Colonial School, on Thursday, a memorial tablet was unveiled in honor of the students and former students of the school who fell in battle.

M. Albert Sarraut, Minister for the Colonies, delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he re-called the noble sacrifices made by colonials during the war.

AMUSEMENTS

Real Italian Dinners
at
The "Del Monte" Cafe
452 Siccawei Road
Andre Mussante, Noted Italian Chef
Recently With
"La Campanos" Cafe
San Francisco
Cabaret & Dancing
Book your tables in time
Big Masquerade Ball
on Thanksgiving Eve
T. R. Hyde, Manager
Tel., West 115

50%
of the net proceeds will be contributed to the North China Famine Relief Fund
APOLLO THEATRE
Tonight at 9.15 Tonight
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY OF THE
RUSSIAN OPERA
By the principal members of the RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA, who gave several performances in Shanghai last season.
Scene II from Act I of Tschaikowsky's Lyric Opera
"EUGEN ONEGIN"
Act II and Act III, Scene II, of Tschaikowsky's
"PIQUE DAME"
or
"THE QUEEN OF SPADES"
ARTISTES:
Miss Osipova, Miss Zirianava, Miss Losieva, Mr. Danilov, Mr. Furst, Mr. Shastan, and others
Music by the
MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Mr. Furst
Stage Manager, Mr. Shastan
Organisers: The Committee of the Russian Democratic Club.
Reserved seats, $3 and $2
Unreserved, $1
Booking at Robinson's and the Apollo

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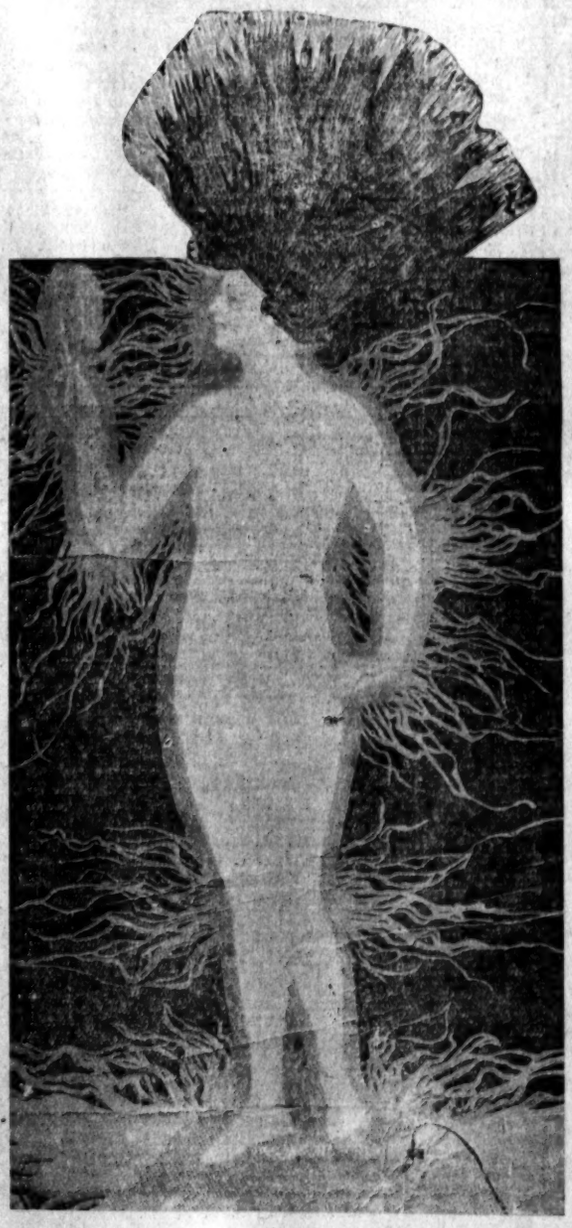
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT THE ISIS THEATRE Tomorrow
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, Nov. 8th, 9th, 10th & 11th.
We have the pleasure to present
J. C. WILLIAMS Vaudeville Company
The Versatile Entertainer and Speed Maniacs,
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK Consisting of JACK and CORA WILLIAMS
Miss SELMA, Professor TREVOR
Singing, Dancing, Comedy & Sensational Novelty
LITTLE TEDDIE in the charming TORCH ACT
Miss CORA WILLIAMS
The little lady who defies electricity
AN ALL AMERICAN SHOW



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Miss Cora sits in a reproduction of the electric chair, which is used in Sing Sing prison in the U. S. A. This chair is used to electricute all prisoners, who are sentenced to death in New York State. See Miss Cora handle the death dealing current with her bare hands.
Also showing
JACK DEMPSEY The champion of the world
"DAREDEVIL JACK" in A Million Dollar Pathe serial
Episode 9: "Phantoms of Treachery"
Episode 10: "The Paths of Destruction"
Two performances nightly, commencing at 7.15 nnd 9.30
Admission: Box seat $1.00, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.
Matinee Today at 3 p.m. JACK DEMPSEY in "DAREDEVIL JACK" Episode 9 and 10
Tonight CHARLES RAY in "THE PINCH HITTER" Five parts comedy drama

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K and S. B. ..	$640 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$370
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton..	Hk. 175
Yangtsze	$20 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire...	$318
Shipping	
Indo-China Def....	H.$180 B.
Indo-China Pref...	$163½ B.
"Shell"	145/– B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref.	Tls. 36 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 22½
Oriental Cons.....	17/–
Raub	Tls. 1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$147 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 110 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 135 B.
Hongkong Wharf .	H.$9½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 69
Shanghai Land....	Tls. 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land..	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotel Ltd. .	Tls. 55
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 500 S.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow...	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 195
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 217½ B
Kungyik	Tls. 44 S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 30 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 215
Green Island	Tls. 9¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 12½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$10
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford...	$85 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	Tls. 7¾
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5
Amherst	Tls. 0.20 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United....	Tls. 0.65
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2
Dominion	Tls. 3
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 0½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samaganga	Tls. 0.65
Seckee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay .	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tehong	Tls. 13
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cultv Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams .	Tls. 66
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 16 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone...	Tls. 76½ B
S'hai Waterworks..	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Fa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 398

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 5.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, November 5:

Rice cleaned (Saigon)	160
Green peas (Japan)	145
Potato starch	150

Le Havre, November 4:

Cotton, for October	451
Cotton, for November	447
Cotton, for December	440

Lyons, November 5:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	235
Italy	245
Syria	225
Japan	250
China	280
Canton	200

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 6, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/4 = Tls. 3.75
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $5.16

Gold Dollars: buying rate
@ 91½ = Tls. 1.09
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $1.50

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.4375

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 256

Bar Silver 995 touch .. Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 193.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. 14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 53⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr. 56
Ex., New York on London T T G.$3.40

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/4
London	Demand 5/4¼
India	T.T. 312
Paris	T.T. 1465
Paris	Demand 1468
New York	T.T. 91¾
New York	Demand 91½
Hongkong	T.T. 74
Japan	T.T. 54¾
Batavia	T.T. 305
Singapore	T.T. 43¼

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/6
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/8
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/8¼
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/9¼
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/9¾
Paris	4 m/s. 1565
New York ...	o/d. Docy. 94½
New York ..	4 m/s. Docy. 99

Tourists' Exchange
@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 5/6 = Sh. Tls. 36.36

G.$50 @ exch. 94¼ = Sh. Tls. 53.05

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1515 = Sh. Tls. 16.50

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 6,300 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $2.21

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 35,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 .... = Mex. $0.40

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 Old Roubles	$1.17½
„	100 New „	$0.57½
Selling:	100 Old „	$1.27½
„	100 New „	$0.60

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

Hk. Tls. 3.46	@ 5/2¼	£1
„ 1.	@ 1413	Fr. 15.74
„ 1	@ 89¼	Gold $1
„ 1	@ 56½	Yen 1.97
„ 1	@ 318½	Rs. 3..54
„ 1	@ —	Roubles —
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, November 6, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Y'poo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 29.00

UNOFFICIAL

S'hai Dock Tls. 120.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.25

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated November 5:

White Silk.—No settlements recorded since our last circular.

Yellow Silk.—A few small purchases, including Sycheong at Tls. 335 and Mienyang S. T. at Tls. 520.

GOODRICH TIRES
Made in the U. S. A.
Fabric and Silvertown Cord

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, November 6, 1920.

Chinese Bonds 1st year 6%
$19.60 November

Han-Yeh-Ping
$27.30 November

The Nuzu Electric Tramways Co. (Preferred).
$17.80 November

The Chartered S. & P. Ex.,
$55.90 November
$27.00 December

Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 26.60 November
„ 26.50 December
„ 26.65 January
„ 27.00 February
„ 27.05 March
„ 27.15 April

Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 147.00 November
„ 148.10 December
„ 148.20 January
„ 148.30 February
„ 148.40 March
„ 148.60 April

Bean Oil for Standard Kee-Chong-Yeen Oil & Co., Shanghai
Tls. 10.40 November
„ 10.55 December

Honan Bean
Tls. 3.15 December

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report dated November 6:

China Cotton.—Although the volume of business transacted during the past week has not been as great as during the previous period, prices with but very slight fluctuations maintained a steadiness culminating at the close in a firm tendency. Receipts from the interior marts show a little improvement but do not rise up to the quantities usually brought into the market during this part of the season and which fact leads one to deduce a predominancy of farmers being fairly well supported financially although a stringency is apparent in the money market at this port and accounts for little breaks here and there through pressure for spot cash.

The encouraging feeling in Sampin coupled with the healthy situation in the local and Indian Yarn Markets as against the not very favorable reports of the crop in India tend to instill a brighter outlook for the local staple and as an economic sequence indicates greater vigilance on the part of consumers to take advantage of all offerings at favorable rates. Tone of the market firm.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 5.—Exchange quotations:

London	56.85
New York	16.63
Belgium	106.00
Spain	224.00
Prague	17.⅞
Italy	58.00
Rumania	25.½
Switzerland	257.00
Japan	825
Netherland	503
Germany	20.½

French War Loans:

3 percent	55.25
4 percent 1917.....	69.60
4 percent 1918.....	69.25
5 percent	85.20
5 percent 1920.....	97.75

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Share Market

Messrs. J. B. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated November 5:

An improvement in the cotton market is to be recorded in the early part of the week, but closed with sellers in evidence and buyers holding off for lower rates.

With the slightly higher exchange combined with the lower price offered for rubber, this market remains stagnant and uninteresting.

Vessels Due

Agapenor, *Liverpool*	Nov. 13
Antilochus, *Liverpool*	Nov. 11
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	Nov. 13
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Nov. 10
Choysang, *Tsingtao*	Nov. 7
Chungking, *Hankow*	Nov. 8
Dilwara, *Bombay*	Nov. 7
E. of Japan, *Hongkong* ...	Nov. 12
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	Nov. 7
Ecuador, *S. Francisco*	Nov. 11
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Nov. 14
Glenshane, *New York*	Nov. 7
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	Nov. 8
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	Nov. 10
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	Nov. 8
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Nov. 7
Hsinchang, *Hongkong*	Nov. 7
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Nov. 12
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	Nov. 13
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Nov. 9
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Nov. 10
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Nov. 8
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Nov. 9
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Nov. 13
Kobe, Maru, *Dairen*	Nov. 12
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Nov. 13
Kwongsang, *Hongkong* ..	Nov. 9
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Nov. 7
Luenho, *Hankow*	Nov. 10
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Nov. 11
Ningshao, *Hankow*	Nov. 12
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Nov. 14
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Nov. 7
Poyang, *Hankow*	Nov. 10
Persia, *Trieste*	Nov. 13
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Nov. 8
Shinyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	Nov. 11
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Nov. 10
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Nov. 8
Somali, *London*	Nov. 8
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Nov. 11
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Nov. 13
Shasi, *Hankow*	Nov. 7
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Nov. 15
Tatung, *Hankow*	Nov. 7
Tean, *Tsingtao*	Nov. 11
Toonan, *Newchwang*	Nov. 8
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Nov. 7
Taishun, *Hongkong*	Nov. 9
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Nov. 14
Waishing, *Hankow*	Nov. 12
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Nov. 12
Woosung, *Hankow*	Nov. 15
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Nov. 11
Yushun, *Tientsin*	Nov. 7
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Nov. 14

Siccawei Weather Reports

5.—The depression of the N becomes deep between Saghalin and the Kuriles. The typhoon continues to move towards the coast of Annam by the S of the Paracols. Anticyclone in Central China. Distinct cyclonic whirls around the two low centers; hard monsoon in the Formosa Strait. Fine and cool weather at most places in China; rain at Guam and Formosa.

6.—Overcast but fine and cool morning. The pressure stands above the normal level. The breeze has decreased and veered round to the E. Signs of a new depression to the E of Luzon.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANILA

BRANCHES:
New York, Iloilo, Cebu, Cabanatuan, Aparri, Davao, Bacolod, Legaspi, Lucena, Dagupan, Vigan

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED, CURRENT AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN OR LOCAL CURRENCY.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

Tel. Central 2750
SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 The Bund
J. W. MILLER
Manager.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guilford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

THOS. COOK & SON
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

Offical Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government

Railway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued and Cashed.
Baggage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Tel. Address: "Coupon" THOS. COOK & SON
Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, Shanghai
Also Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila
Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

O.V.B. The Ideal Beverage For The Summer
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

WE DO NOT ASSERT THAT OUR AERATED WATERS ARE THE BEST—WE ARE QUITE CONTENT TO LET OUR CUSTOMERS DECIDE THAT

Although the prices of all materials used in this trade have been greatly increased, our prices remain the same.

We are enabled to do this not at the expense of any of the excellence of our waters, but through our good fortune in making forward contracts at the very high exchange.

TRY OUR WATERS AND YOU WILL STOP EXPERIMENTING

Watson's Mineral Water Co.

Town office: 11 Ningpo Road: Tel: Central 2726
Factory (always open for inspection): 134 N. Szechuen Rd. Ext. Tel. North 795

Announcement
THE BROADWAY BUTCHERY
NOW OPEN

Same has been renovated and is under Sanitary inspection by the Municipal Health Department.

Fresh meats supplied and fresh sausages manufactured daily.

Pass books with prices on application. Special rates to Hotels, Clubs and Steamers.

No. 1106 Broadway
31480

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR 上海公勇機製麵粉公司 TRADE MARK
EXTRA BAKERS FLOUR Manufactured by
50 lbs FOR EACH BAG

STAR DECORATION FLOUR
ALWAYS SATISFIES

Write us to sendyou a trial bag and you'll be glad you accepted the suggestion.

We have a quick motor delivery for your convenience.

Mow Sing and Foh Sing Flour Mills,
Head Office: 49, Avenue Eward VII, Shanghai.
'Phone 1053 2838 Central.

Classified Advertisements

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, comfortable offices. Apply 9A Hankow Road, 2nd floor, E. Raskin and Co. 33364 N. 7

OFFICES to let: suites of from two to four very large light rooms, steam heat, very modern, near Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road. 33257

APARTMENTS WANTED

Bachelor (British) desires superior room and board (or room only), central or western districts. Replies must state terms, to Box 1276, THE CHINA PRESS. 33453 N-7.

Room, with or without board, centrally located, American bachelor. Apply to Box 1269, THE CHINA PRESS. 33439 N-7.

BACHELOR wants a modern furnished room, with bath, situated in or near the business section. No Board. Apply to Box 1279, THE CHINA PRESS. 33441 N-9.

WANTED to rent, one or two rooms, bathroom and kitchen, from December 1st. French-town preferred. Miss Peet, c-o Standard Oil Co. of New York. 33411 N-7.

American young lady desires room and board in French, English or American family. References. Apply to Box 1273, THE CHINA PRESS. 33449 N-11.

WANTED, small flat, furnished or unfurnished, or room and bath, near Bund. Willing to take over furniture. Apply to Box 1262, THE CHINA PRESS. 33423 N. 14

A British gentleman desires room with all conveniences in private family, French-town or western district. Apply to Box 1222, THE CHINA PRESS. 33342

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house of eight or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in western district or French-town. Willing take over furniture, fittings, etc., if reasonable. Please apply to Box 1251, THE CHINA PRESS. 33400 N-7.

WANTED to rent, small furnished house or apartment, by American couple, for occupancy December 1st. Reply to Box 1272, THE CHINA PRESS. 33448 N-10.

WANTED, American family desires to rent furnished house in French or western district; must be available by middle of this month. Reply to Box 1258, THE CHINA PRESS. 33414 N. 9

WANTED, house of ten or twelve rooms, suitable for boarding house. Will take long lease. Apply to Box 1254, THE CHINA PRESS. 33404 N. 9

WANTED, for one month from November 20, a furnished house or flat in western district. Will pay good rental. Reply to Box 1245, THE CHINA PRESS. 33388 N. 7

WANTED house or apartment, before December 1st; two bedrooms, three or more preferred. Will give references. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 1231, THE CHINA PRESS. 33365 N. 7

WANTED, in French concession or western district, by permanent responsible party, five to seven-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished. Occupancy December 1st. Address E. C. B., No. 128 Szechuen Road. 33369 N. 11

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished house in western or central district. Willing to buy furniture. Apply to Box 1229, THE CHINA PRESS. 33356 N. 10

WANTED to rent, on or about February 1st, a furnished or unfurnished house in Hongkew, Wayside or Rifle Range district. Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS. 33274 N. 7

WANTED immediately, a furnished or unfurnished house of seven or more rooms with lawn and garage, preferably in western district or French concession. Buy or rent. On high terms if suitable. Address A. B. Daniel, 11 Peking Road. 33347

YOUNG married couple arriving in Shanghai January 1st desire small furnished house or apartment. Must be in good location, Bubbling Well district or French settlement preferred. Would consider a six months or longer lease. Excellent opportunity for family leaving on furlough to rent their home to responsible party. Address American Post Office, Box 640, or phone Central 973. 33284 N. 7

LOST AND FOUND

LOST on Friday evening, between the Palace Hotel and Garden Bridge, an engraved gold ring. Finder rewarded on returning to Box No. 1277, THE CHINA PRESS. 33454 N-7.

EXCHANGE AND MART

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. 33345

ANY offer complete set Alexander Hamilton Institute Business Course (books nearly new). Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. 33331 N. 7

FOR SALE, 10 cases best American-Canton Flannel, 30 yards to the piece, 20 pieces to the case. Apply to Box 1236, THE CHINA PRESS. 33375 N. 7

4,000-years-old Chinese copper vase for sale. For inspection, please visit No. A-1107 Broadway, Hongkew. 33378 N. 11

FOR SALE, good young Korean pony for children; well-trained. Apply to Riding School, Gordon Road, Telephone West 693. 33266 N. 14

WHY not buy a new Hupmobile from the China Motors, Ltd. 32611 33260

FOR SALE, thoroughbred Australian horse, five years old, quiet to drive or ride. For sale cheap. Apply to Box 1125, THE CHINA PRESS. 33263

FOR LEASE, 15 mow of land, Soochow Creek frontage, next to Jessfield Rail-road bridge, B. C. Lot 7543, ideal factory site. Apply to Box 1081, THE CHINA PRESS. 33058 N. 23

WANTED to buy, for cash, second-hand motor car in good condition. State full particulars as to make, body, year, lowest cash price and general condition of paint, tyres, etc., to Box 1239, THE CHINA PRESS. 33379 N. 7

WILLING to pay up to Tls. 1,000 cash for second-hand automobile in good condition. Give full information to Box 1240, THE CHINA PRESS. 33379 N. 7

SITUATIONS VACANT

REPORTER WANTED. Reporter journalist wanted for daily newspaper, whole or part-time. Apply to Box 1275, THE CHINA PRESS. 33452 N-10.

WANTED, efficient Chinese typist; one with knowledge of accounting work preferred. Apply to Box 1237, THE CHINA PRESS. 33367 N. 7

WANTED, experienced typist, good English and fast typewriting essential. Reply, stating age, experience and salary. Apply to Box 1242, THE CHINA PRESS. 33383 N. 7

MISCELLANEOUS

ONE hundred dollars will be paid for ticket numbered 11111 in the Autumn Champions sweep for 1920. Reply to Box 1279 THE CHINA PRESS.

DOCTOR, Britisher, six years in R.A.M.C., wants to buy established practice. Would enter partnership or do locum, Shanghai or interior. Apply to Box 1250, THE CHINA PRESS. 33398 N. 12

RIDING School, corner of Gordon and Markham Roads; telephone West 693. Riding lessons given to adults and children, also trainings, breaking in, hiring out of ponies. The office is open from 6.30 to 12 a.m. and from 3 to 7.30 p.m. Secretary. 33265

IF you wish to sell or let your house, with or without furniture, you would find it beneficial to communicate with us, as we are always prepared to make the necessary arrangements on your behalf, and can guarantee you quick and satisfactory results. We have many prospective buyers waiting for such opportunities. Our terms are in every respect most reasonable. Apply to E. Raskin and Co., 9A Hankow Road. Tel. C. 5037. 33364 N. 7

PASSAGE and travelling expenses offered in exchange for care of infant child, Shanghai to Vancouver, or beyond as far as Chicago. Passage arranged for middle of November. Please communicate at once with advertiser, to Box 1241, THE CHINA PRESS. 33382 N. 7

Business and Official Notices (*Continued from Page 30*)

Asbestos

All Szechwan Asbestos originates in the close vicinity of Tatsienlu. If you are interested send Chinese Postal Money Order for ten dollars to Mr. Elly Widler, Tatsienlu, Szechwan Province, and he will mail you a standard sample with full particulars.

SUNBEAM Motor Cycle for Sale, 2½ H. P. Recently overhauled by foreign motor engineer, machine in excellent condition. Tls. 270 or nearest offer. May be seen at Dong Chong Bicycle Company's show-room.

33185

ew French Government Loan 6%

The Banque de L'Indo-Chine beg inform the public that a new ench Government Loan will be ued from 20th October to 30th vember 1920.

Subscriptions will be received om this day at the following conitions:

Interest: 6 francs per 100 francs pital (Perpetual).

Price of issue: 100 francs, payle in full on the date of subription.

Bons de la Defense Nationale; ns du Tresor; Obligations de la efense Nationale and Rente hortissable 3 1/2 %, will be reived in payment.

The following will also be acpted in payment, but only up to e half of the amount subscribed r: Rente Francaise 5% 1915, 16 and 1920; 4% 1917 and 1918.

The best conditions of exchange ll be granted by

HE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

33017

uen Sung Tai & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all Kinds of

FURS, RUGS, ROBES

No. C. 123 Honan Road.

Tel. C. 4048.

and

Branch Office 4 Honan Road.

SHANGHAI.

32589

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

(Bordeaux Universite, France.)

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.

15 NANKING ROAD

(Corn. Szechuen Road)

Office hours 11-1 and 4-6

Residence 77 Avenue Dubail

Tel. Central 756

27310

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

ll receive from now on until th November 1920, subscriptions the 6% New French Government an of 1920, and grant most favourle terms to intending subscribers.

32259

Dr. Furstenbeg, M.D.

s Removed to 8B Kiukiang Road Specialist in urinary, venereal, n and internal diseases. Hours 11 to 1, and 4½ to 6½ Telephone Central 838

32364

FOR SALE

The U.S.S. SAMAR will be sold at the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, No. 20 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China, by sealed proposals to be opened at 10:00 a.m. on December 20, 1920.

The SAMAR was built at Cavite, P.I., in 1885. Length 121 feet, Beam 17 feet, 10 inches. Mean draft 7 ft. Displacement when in commission 243 Tons.

The vessel will be ready for inspection on September 10th. Appraised value $28,000.00 U.S. Currency. Further information and blank proposals may be had by applying to the U.S. Navy Purchasing Office.

33253

Frederick's Hotel

No. 100 West Jukong Road.

This modern hotel, situated about 150 yards from Szechuen Road, ulong West Jukong Road, is only 5 minutes rickshaw drive from main Railway station. All rooms furnished regardless of expense. We specially cater for supply to the shipping and general Restaurant business.

Notice To Creditors

of the

TSING DAH BANK (晉大莊)

and

WEI DAH BANK (會大莊)

Creditors of the above-mentioned banks have already been invited to draw the last instalment payable at the end of the Fourth Moon of this year, by a notice inserted in the North China Daily News. A number of the creditors, however, have not yet done so.

We hereby inform the public that the office of the Liquidator will be abolished by the end of this moon, the 9th moon of the lunar calendar. All creditors of the above-mentioned banks must present their claims for payment together with the pass-books and/or other legal instruments immediately.

The claims will not be payable after the expiration of the term of office of the liquidator and the entire amount due and payable to creditors by the end of the ninth moon this lunar year will be contributed to some benevolent cause or causes in accordance with the decision of the creditors' meeting.

This notice is inserted in order that the liquidation of the above-named banks may be finally concluded.

The Tsing Dah Bank (晉大莊)

The Wei Dah Bank (會大莊)

Address: Tien Fah Lodging House. Zien Yih Lee, Nanking Road. (大馬路集益里天發棧內)

33276

Paints for Sale CHEAP

63 Drums Tocoseal Red, 150-395 lbs. each

139 Drums Tocoseal Black, 150-395 lbs. each

142 Drums Tropical Rubber Paint, 38-63 gals. each

25 Drums Roofkoter, 38 gals. each

17 Barrels Mixed Dark Red, 63 gals. each

All in steel drums, excepting The 17 barrels.

The above stock from the well known Tropical Paint Co., to be cleared at a great sacrifice.

Special price for the whole lot.

Also 9 volumes of improved Western Code books, at $44 Mex. each.

For further particulars, please apply to

THE HAN YUNG COMPANY,

96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

33299

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M.D.

Specialist in Surgical, Woman's and Internal Diseases.

Consulting hours:—5-7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.

Specialist in Internal, Children's and Nervous Diseases.

Consulting hours: 10-12 a.m. 3-5 p.m.

Office: 12, NANKING ROAD, Kelly and Walsh Building.

Telephone: Central 3214.

Residence Telephones North 560 and North 2035

32978.

LOMBIO

CURES

PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, soon Healing, Draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary

24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:

LOMBIO COMPANY,

18, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

Min River Conservancy

Notification No. 7

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders are invited for one grab bucket dredger either new or used, without pontoon. Tenders will be considered only on machines in good condition and made by experienced manufacturers.

Tenders stating dimensions with other particulars of the machines, terms, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 26th November by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Min River Conservancy.

The Conservancy does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. WALSHAM,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Min River Conservancy.

Foochow, 28th October, 1920.

33328

NOTICE

Our offices have been removed from this day, the 4th November, to 18-A Kiangse Road.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

33349

ELM & CO.

Commercial Engineers and Contractors

No. 39 Szechuen Road.

Tel. C. No. 801.

CONCRETE Work, Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Factory Installation

and

Importers of Steel Sash, Steel Bars, Roofing and other Building Materials.

32695

SALE! SALE!

FOR BUSINESS COMMENCING

Hand Made Lace, Embroidery, Centre-Pieces, Underwear, etc.

Tsen Chong Lace Co.

F93 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

32915

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases

(Latest European methods of treatment)

21, Nanking Road

Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6

Tel. C. 851

32640

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 3A Miller Road, Tel. N. 2361

DR. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)

Women's Diseases

Confinements, Surgery

X-Ray and diathermy

Examination with Urotroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

NOTICE

Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association

On each day of the Races i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th, 9th and 10th of November, 1920, this office will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

G. GUNDRY,

Manager.

33412

Dah Shing Garage

Tiendong Road

Corner of Seward Rd., Hongkew)

Tel. North 2276

Nice comfortable cars at your service. Monthly hire for office hours $60.

Tariff: 1st class, $4 per hour

2nd class, $3 per hour

½ hour for $1.

Also repairing of Ford Cars, etc.

32014

DANCING

Madam Kelvey, professional teacher of modern character, classical, ballet and toe dancing. Terms moderate. Write for appointment, Madam Kelvey, Box No. 49, Chinese Post Office.

32976

Prof. Harry Ors

PIANO LESSONS

Address 423 Rue Eugene Bard

Phone Central 2090.

33270

All Should Know

That persons suffering from incipient rheumatism, sprains, or strains, blows or contusions, faulty circulation, etc. are best treated by Dr. Olson's new method. Results prove.

52A Range Road. Office Hours 2-5 p.m., other times by appointment Tel. North 393.

33122

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. D. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

33255

China Lace Guild

96 Szechuen Road

Filet, Irish, Venetian Point Lace and Embroidery manufacture and export

31346

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE

The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.

A special line of

URAL STONES

made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.

Watches and Clocks

and

regulating and repairing of same Engraving neatly executed.

No. 291 North Szechuen Road.

(Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)

33198

NOTICE

DR. MED. A. RENNER has opened his office 3 Ezra Road.

Office Hours:

11 to 1.—3 to 6.

33372

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th, 9th and 10th November, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.

33346

DO YOU KNOW THAT

you can get a good decorator and painter whose price is cheaper and whose work is better than others. If you intend to renew your house with Cream Washing, or Hall's Distemper, or your furniture to be treated with Ningpo Varnish, Polish, etc.,

Please Address

S. I. VIVONNE HSU AND CO.

44, Nanlingtee, Haining Road,

Shanghai.

32721

LOST

Two Native Orders, issued by the Sheng Woo Bank: (長和莊)—One No. 8049, due on 29th day of 9th moon, for Taels 162.80, the other No. 8050, for Taels 108.533. Also two Orders issued by the Yang Ching Woo, (楊慶和)—One for Taels 3,000, due at end of 3rd moon of Sing You year (辛酉年), in name of Tai Kee (紀泰), and the other for Taels 2,000, in name of Chen Kee (成紀), have been stolen while travelling in a tramcar.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the aforesaid orders, as they have been declared null and void.

KOONG ZENG FOO,

孔憬甫啓

Shanghai, November 6, 1920.

33417

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. H. Wyatt, late Chief Examiner and Appraising Officer, Maritime Customs (17 years' experience), has joined our Auctioneering and Appraising Department.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.,

Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.

33421

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY

39 Avenue Dubail

Tel. C. 2175

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

An Interim Dividend on 1919 Working Account, at the rate of 5% (Fifty dollar cents per Share) has been declared payable in Taels at Exchange 73 on and after the 17th instant, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, to Shareholders of Record on the 13th November, 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 13th to the 17th November, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. JACKSON,

Genral Manager.

Shanghai, 3rd November, 1920.

33326

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown- Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road

Tel. Central 1125

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Race Meeting 1920

NOTICE

Only Bank notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Asia Banking Corporation.

Bank of Canton.

Bank of China (Shanghai new issue only).

Bank of Communications (Shanghai new issue only).

Bank of Taiwan.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger.

Banque de l'Indo Chine.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Commercial Bank of China.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

International Banking Corporation.

Mercantile Bank of India.

Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlansche Handel-Maatschappij).

Ningpo Commercial Bank.

Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

33391

There's no Christmas Gift that your folks in the Homeland will appreciate more than a good portrait of yourself.

Have it taken at REMBRANDT'S for good results.

REMBRANDT PHOTO CO.,

(American Studio)

No. 3A North Soochow Road.

Shanghai.

33418

Dr. James Yuking

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.

73 Nanking Road,

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.

Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

Dr. Wm. S. GREGG, Oph. D.

Specialist in Eye Diseases

Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically.

Hours 9—12 2—5

15 Nanking Road, Cor. Szechuen Road

(American Oriental Bank Building)

Third Floor—Take Elevator

30545

新 最 全大理地治政業商國中 New Atlas & Commercial Gazetteer of China

"The book that answers my questions about China quicker than any other."

"The biggest and best book on China."

Edited by Edwin John Dingle

Address Enquiries to the Proprietors:

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment

No. 6 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. 3071

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly

(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.

(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S S.S. "SUWA MARU"

(21,000 Tons)

WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

SAILS HENCE FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE VIA JAPAN PORTS

On November 22nd

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Tel. North 1159 and 2729.

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Chen Chan Tai & Co

133 Honan Road, Shanghai

Telephone C. 2933

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of production, as follows:

Russia Sable, Ermine, Otter, Beaver, Musquash, Tiger, Leopard, Wolf, Mink, Racoon, Cat, Fitch, Skunk, and natural Black, White, Red and Yellow Fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and suitable for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black, and white goat-skin rugs in large sizes. Our varieties of furs are superior to all others and of moderate price.

33399

YOUNG BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

have removed to

No. 528 Nanking Road, opposite the premises they formerly occupied.

33315

GREAT SALE For Two Weeks Only

October 26 to November 8

We have a good selection of Gentlemen's Woollen suitings, serges, and overcoatings. Down quilts, Wool Rugs, Wool stockings, Velvet Hats, Felt Hats, Fur Hats, etc.

All included in this Great Sale

Wong Shing Chong & Co., Gentlemen's Tailor

379P Nanking Road, West of Town Hall

Telephone No. 4024

SHANGHAI

33088

Yangtsze Hotel, Nanking

南京揚子江旅館

First-class Foreign Hotel

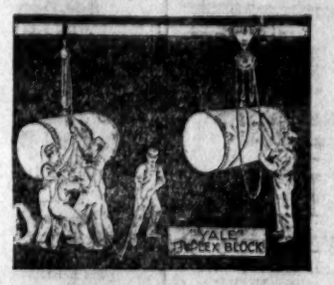
Each room with bath attached. Ten minutes from station. Private car for use of guests.

Mrs. J. FARREL

Proprietress

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side



with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18B, Kiangse Road,

Sole Agents in North China

Just Received FRENCH SWEETS

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Sugared-Almonds (Drageés), Silver Drageés, Nougatine, Apricotine, Bouchees Sultanes, Mokatine, etc. etc.

also

Crystallized Assorted FRUITS & Crystallized CHERRIES.

SWEETMEAT CASTLE

Tel. Central 1218. 16, Nanking Road, Entrance—Szechuen Road.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Iloilo	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cebu	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Colombo	Madras	Tavoy
Delhi	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Cawnpore	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Francs.
Subscribed Capital . 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hahoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. TSENG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver ....., $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Taingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) . 55,000.000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. Chinese Government ..... Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce at de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayowsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZTMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital . . Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,956

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital . . . $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. WOO, Acting Sub-Manager.

滙海實業銀行 Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW
Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5802
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Chang Chien Jr.
General Manager
S. S. Yang
Manager
C. C. Hsu
Sub-Manager
C. Chu
General Secretary
C. P. Chow
Manager Foreign Dep't

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S. $3,200,000
OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolcgan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Japan
Canton		Kobe
Hankow		Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkong		Java
Peking		Batavia
Shanghai		Sourabaya
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Panama
Dominican Republic		Colon
Barahona		Panama
Puerto Plata		
San Pedro de Macoris		Philippine Islands
Sanchez		Cebu
Santiago		Manila
Santo Domingo		
India		Straits Settlements
Bombay		Singapore
Calcutta		
Rangoon		

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina		Italy
Buenos Aires		Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)		Peru
Rosario		Lima
Belgium		Porto Rico
Antwerp		Ponce
Brussels		San Juan
Brazil		South Africa
Bahia		Cape Town
Pernambuco		Spain
Porto Alegre		Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro		Madrid
Santos		Trinidad
Sao Paulo		Port of Spain
Chile		Uruguay
Santiago		Montevideo
Valparaiso		Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia		Venezuela
Barranquilla		Caracas
Bogota		Ciudad Boliva
Medellin		Maracaibo
Cuba		
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba		

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
In Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de China

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.
Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION.
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,234 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve: Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandeeng	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Capital . $1,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's. Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUSBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire.. 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .....S.$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount Co., Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos 5090 and 5091
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 **SURPLUS $1,100,000**

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY
25 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE FOR FAR EAST
SHANGHAI
(Corner Kiukiang & Kiangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business transacted in any part of the world.

A Research Bureau has been established to facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, "BANKASIA"
Shanghai Telephone Central 1425.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchage business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved accurities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK
BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada
Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.
CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS
Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1920

Assets:		Liabilities:	
Loans and Discounts	$3,574,402	Capital	$1,000,000
Bills Receivable	8,393,309	Reserve	120,000
Credit Granted on Acceptances	3,125,331	Deposits	8,507,501
Cash	3,619,706	Drafts Issued	6,199,902
Other Assets	620,908	Liability on Acceptances..	3,125,331
		Other Liabilities	380,922
	$19,333,656		$19,333,656

HEAD OFFICE: 9 NINGPO ROAD
HONGKEW BRANCH: 15 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.
Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Chengtu, and agents in important cities.
Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
No. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central, Nos. 5841, 5842.
H. A. Allen, Manager.
Louis Shen, Assistant Manager.
Sooyii K. Shen, Assistant Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,393.08

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.

88 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Japan Plans To Abolish Steamship Line Subsidies

The Japanese Government intends to abolish shipping subsidies, and it is expected that this intention will be carried out first in regard to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha beginning with the next year.

The subsidy contracts between the Department of Communications and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the Antwerp line, the Puget Sound line, and the Melbourne line expire at the end of this year, but there has been much discussion as to the advisability of continuing to grant subsidies to shipping companies. It is contended by many shipping men that subsidies are required by companies which are unable to maintain their services without the aid of the Government, but are not needed by those which are fully independent. Instead of subsidies to old established companies, they should be used for the opening of new lines, it is believed.

Especially when the subsidies are no longer desired by the companies themselves, there is no reason why the subsidy system should be continued. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is one of the companies which do not need Government aid. Subsidies are only granted with various conditions and obligations on the part of its recipients, and the desire of the shipping firms to get rid of the subsidy is mainly due to their desire to be released from those obligations.

CAUSE DISCRIMINATION

Apart from this question, the granting of Government subsidies to Japanese vessels means in some cases discrimination against foreign shipping, and the system sometimes causes trouble in regard to the relations between Japanese and foreign ships. As a case in point, Japanese shipping men point to those stipulations of the new Merchant Marine Law of America which in their eyes constitute discrimination against Japanese ships. Further, there is much criticism in foreign countries regarding the subsidy system of Japan. In the circumstances it is necessary that the system be fundamentally altered.

From this point of view the Japanese authorities contemplate the present subsidy system. As a matter of fact, Mr. Noda, the Minister of Communications, expressed his intention of making a change to the recent meeting of the Marine Committee, which is a body of shipowners and shipping experts whose duty it is to consider ways and mean of promoting the shipping interests of the country, especially in regard to the oversea trade.

As the subsidy contracts of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha expire in a few months, the authorities are now considering what new arrangements should be made with that company. The authorities are of opinion that the present subsidy system, at least in so far as it relates to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is behind the times, and contemplate abolishing the present subsidies in favor of a new arrangement if agreement is reached between the Government and the company. It is understood that the intention of the authorities is to pay a certain amount of money under the new arrangement.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

With this object in view, it is understood that the authorities are negotiating with the management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and it is expected that the proposal will assume definite shape before long. In all probability a Bill providing for the abolition of the subsidy system and for the institution of a new arrangement will be introduced in the next session of the Diet this winter.

The Japanese companies which are now receiving oversea shipping subsidies are only the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. If the subsidy system is not abolished, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will receive subsidies totalling about Yen 1,500,000 in the next financial year. Formerly the subsidy for the Puget Sound line was shared by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, but the latter has recently declined its share in favor of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and in return has obtained a subsidy for the new line to the east coast of South America. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is in recept of subsidies for its San Francisco service and the line to the west coast of South America. Its contracts with the Government are good until January, 1921, and it is expected that no action will be taken with regard to these subsidies until the contracts expire.

It seems that the intention of the Government is to abolish subsidies for old lines which no longer need them, and instead, assist the shipping companies in opening new lines.—*Japan Advertiser.*

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M. M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, November 9, 1920

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers on board the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

Wednesday, November 10, 1920

The last tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Saturday, November 13, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 5 and 6 o'clock.

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
10h. 2m.	7ft. 0in.	10h. 27m.	6ft. 11in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
8	28	8	58

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
2 51 a.m.	2 57 p.m.	6h. 19m.	5h. 7m.	5h. 34m.	5h. 52m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For November 30.23in.
768.0mm.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
*Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Nov. 7
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 12

For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Nov. 7
Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Nov. 10

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Nov. 8

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Nov. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Nov. 11

From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, Nov. 7

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Nov. 7

*The American Post Office will despatch mail to Honolulu, California, the Southern States, Cuba and Mexico on the s.s. Venezuela today, also all mail matter marked for the Venezuela. The mail for the Western, Central Northern and Eastern States, Canada and Europe will be dispatched by the E. of Japan on November 12.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Korea Maru	Oct.	3
Colombia	Oct.	12
Salina	Oct.	13
Siberia Maru	Oct.	15
Astral	Oct.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	31
Nanking	Nov.	4
For Seattle		
Horaisan Maru	Oct.	3
Katori Maru	Oct.	5
West Jena	Oct.	25
Wheatland Montana	Nov.	5
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	Oct.	7
Arizona Maru	Oct.	17
For Portland		
West Nivaria	Oct.	2
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	Oct.	23
Monteagle	Oct.	29
Teucer	Oct.	30
For New York		
Tottori Maru	Oct.	2
Celtic Prince	Oct.	14
Woonsocket	Oct.	18
Eldena	Oct.	22
Genoa Maru	Oct.	27
Melville Dollar	Oct.	30
For London etc		
Carnarvonshire	Oct.	1
Nankin	Oct.	6
Mishima Maru	Oct.	14
Matoppo	Oct.	15
Kashgar	Oct.	18
Teiresias	Oct.	19
Pembrokeshire	Oct.	25
Sado Maru	Oct.	25
Gleniffer	Oct.	30
For Liverpool		
Eurypylus	Oct.	4
Titan	Oct.	9
Pelnes	Oct.	23
Wakasa Maru	Oct.	25
Telamon	Oct.	31
Dakar Maru	Nov.	6
For Hamburg		
Keemun	Oct.	13
Argun Maru	Oct.	18
Crown City	Oct.	23
Tjimanoek	Oct.	22
Nagato Maru	Oct.	27
Andes Maru	Nov.	5
For Copenhagen		
Panama	Oct.	28
For Marseilles		
Armand Behic	Oct.	7
Scharnhorst	Oct.	11
Meinam	Oct.	20
For Trieste		
Africa	Nov.	1
For Port Said		
West Hargrave	Oct.	28
For Calcutta		
Takada	Nov.	3

Amusements

NEW HELEN
Haining Road
MATINEE TODAY
"The Masked Rider"
3rd & 4th Episodes
"THE MIDNIGHT MAN"
7th & 8th Episodes
TONIGHT. TONIGHT.
"THE MASKED RIDER"
9th & 10th Episodes
"MODERN ENOCH ARDEN"
Mack Sennet Comedy
4 Parts.
NEW PROGRAM for MONDAY
The Fascinating And Thrilling Serial
'THE MASKED RIDER"
Alias
"MEXICAN BAND TS"
5th & 6th Episodes

Two Shows Every Evening, commencing from 6.30, Second Show from 8.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE
A.D.C.
185th Production
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
1st Performance Monday, 15th November 1920
2nd „ Wednesday, 17th „ „
3rd „ Friday, 19th „ „
4th „ Saturday, 20th „ „
Booking for the above four performances will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 5th Nov., 1920
By Order
Wm. Armstrong
Business Manager
23268

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
ATTRACTIONS
STARTING NOV. 1st IN BALL ROOM:
Tea Dansants Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
5 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT :
SPECIAL DINNER DE LUXE AND DANCE
In dining Room. Grand Ball at 10 p.m. in Ball Room
After the Show come to the Astor House,
DANCING in Ball Room Every Night
(Except Sunday) SUPPER A LA CARTE
WE HAVE THE BEST
JAZZ DANCE ORCHESTRA
IN THE FAR EAST,
All Artists Under the Able Leadership of
EARL CURRENS, RAG-TIME KING
For Reservations Phones North 200 and 908

THE VICTORIA THEATRE
Extraordinary Super-Programme
NOVEMBER 7th and MATINEE TODAY
It will be one of the brightest and funniest programe ever screened. You will laugh until the tears come.
For The First Time in Shanghai
"SELSIOR DANCING FILMS"
The Latest Novelty of the Screen
Two New Mack Sennett Comedies
"NEVER TOO OLD"
Two Parts
"THE SUMMER GIRLS"
Two Parts
and

ROSCOE FATTY ARBUCKLE in "Good Night Nurse"
PARAMOUNT-ARBUCKLE COMEDY
Another one of the famous
Fatty Arbuckle Burlesques
"GOOD NIGHT, NURSE"

OLYMPIC THEATRE
SHOWING
Tonight, November 7th and MATINEE TODAY
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST FILM FAVORITE
MARY PICKFORD
IN A POWERFUL DRAMA OF SMILES AND TEARS
"THE FOUNDLING"
AND

PARAMOUNT-MACK SENNETT COMEDY
"THE BATTLE ROYAL"
WITH
BEN TURPIN, CHARLES LYNN & POLLY MORAN
One of the best Mack Sennett Paramount Comedies
"THE BATTLE ROYAL"
TWO PARTS

Mr. HORATIUS
Q. JIGGS (*Father*)
Ambitious
MAGGIE (*Mother*)
and their beautiful daughter
NORAH
will be glad to meet you at the
APOLLO Commencing
TO-MORROW Night at 9.15 p.m. and for Three nights more
They'll appear at their best in
"JIGGS AND THE SOCIAL LION" From the famous series
"BRINGING UP FATHER" by McManus
which is
CRAMMED WITH LAUGHTER.
MORE THAN THAT—
IT'S A MESSAGE OF MIRTH!
A SHAMPOO OF SUNSHINE!
A TONIC OF JOY!
IT'S A LAUGHTER-RAISER!
The eminent authors and critics of America declare this creation to be the most characteristic of America's humor in a century.
THIS IS NOT A CARTOON—BUT REAL PEOPLE!
ALSO PRESENTING
HAROLD LLOYD
The funniest man of the screen
Miss BEBE DANIEL, HARRY POLLARD
and an all-star cast of best comedians in a riot of fun that'll make you happy in Harold Lloyd's $100.000
FUNNIEST CREATIONS
"HAUNTED SPOOKS"
Bar none, the funniest two reel comedy ever made
and
"BUMPING into BROADWAY"
A genuine masterpiece of mirth
DROP IN TO THE
APOLLO AND GET
A FULL PORTION OF GOOD HEARTY LAUGHS
One touch of these famous comedians
WILL MAKE YOU GRIN
TO-DAY MATINEE at 3. p.m.
The concluding chapters of Emile Zola's novel
"WORK"
TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
"MY HUSBAND'S OTHER WIFE"
6 parts of very interesting photodrama

THE FOX FILM CORPORATION
invite offers for the purchase of exclusive rights for North, Central or South China of their great American-British film productions.
ANNUAL OUTPUT: 104 Dramas, 16 Super-Productions, 26 Comedies, 52 "Mutt and Jeffs," 104 Fox "Gazettes"
Joseph R. Darling, Foreign Representative, Astor House Hotel: Shanghai Branch, P565 Nanking Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain Milligan, will leave on Monday, November 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McAdam, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Wosang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Gray, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, November 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 2,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McAdam, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Moukman, will leave on Tuesday, November 9, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Wednesday, November 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Nov. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Laoubo, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, November 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, November 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Waishing, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Saturday, November 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

MANILA & HONGKONG.—The s.s. Empress of Asia of The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will leave Woosung on Sunday, November 7. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For Passage, apply to G. M. JACKSON, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Tel. C. 132. For Freight, apply to N. Lees Smith, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuan Roads, Tel. C. 181.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning, November 7. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 8, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 11, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chinkiang, Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on Saturday, November 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, H'KONG & C'TON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tean, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Frnch Bund on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tientsin, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on Sunday, November 7, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Patriot, on November 8, 1920. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. Yungshin, Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on Tuesday, November 9, For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Telephone Nos. Central 4702 and 3059.)

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Yushun, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain H. M. Sorensen, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 9. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chihli, Captain J. M. Caire, will leave on Tuesday, November 9, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain A. McDonald, will leave on Wednesday, November 10, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kwangping on November 11, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kashing, Capt. H. P. Hope, will leave on Thursday, November 11, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ichang, Captain J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Saturday, November 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain G. Dady, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, November 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain R. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 7	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 7	—	Seattle	W. of Montant	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 9	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co
Nov. 10	—	New York	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 11	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 12	—	New York	C. of Joliet	Am.	A. Line
Nov. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 12	—	Boston & New York	C. of Joliet	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 14	—	San Francisco	West Henshaw	Am.	S. & Dix
Nov. 19	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail
Nov. 20	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 20	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 21	—	Portland	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 22	—	Seattle, ports	†Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 26	—	Seattle	West Ison	Am.	S. & Dix
Nov. 27	—	Seattle, ports	Toyama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 1	—	New York	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 3	—	New York	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec. 4	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec. 4	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 6	—	Los Angeles	West Hika	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Dec. 15	—	New York	Remeo	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 18	—	Seattle, etc	†Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 2	—	New York via Suez	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 7	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 9	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 13	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 15	—	Yokohama, ports	Persia	Ital.	L. Triest.
Nov. 16	—	N'saki K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 19	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	Yokohama, ports	Nippon	Ital.	L. Triest.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov. 7	—	Antwerp, ports	C. M. Mailhol	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Nov. 7	10.00*	Marseilles, ports	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Nov. 7	—	London	Bloemfontine	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 8	—	London, ports	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 10	10.00*	London, ports	†Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Nov. 10	—	Marseilles, ports	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 10	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Nov. 10	—	Rotterdam, etc.	E. Cloud	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 11	—	Liverpool, etc.	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	—	Antwerp, etc.	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	—	Liverpool, etc.	E. Admiral	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 15	—	Java ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Nov. 18	—	Singapore, ports	West Cactus	Am.	S. & Dix
Nov. 18	—	Antwerp, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 18	—	London	C. of Naples	Br.	T.M. & Co.
Nov. 20	—	Amsterdam, ports	Kangean	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Nov. 20	—	Hamburg, ports	Lima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 22	—	London, ports	Nellore	Br.	M. M. & Co
Nov. 22	—	London, ports	Inaba M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov. 25	—	Liverpool etc.	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S
Nov. 30	—	Trieste, ports	Persia	Ital.	L. Triest
Dec. 2	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 5	—	Liverpool, ports	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 6	—	Lindon, ports	†Somali	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 9	—	L'pool, G'gow	Memnon	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	—	London, ports	†Devanha	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 16	—	Antwerp, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 16	—	Genoa & Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 20	—	Liverpool, ports	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 23	—	Liverpool, ports	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 30	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 1	—	Trieste, ports	Nippon	Ital.	L. Triest.
Jan. 13	—	Hamburg, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 7	—	Takao, Keelung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 7	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov. 7	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Nov. 8	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 8	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 9	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 9	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 9	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Nov. 11	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Hongkong	Suiyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov. 12	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 13	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	10.00*	Amoy	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 16	—	Manila, Hongkong	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Nov. 21	—	Hongkong, Manila	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
Nov. 24	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	China Mail
Nov. 28	—	Hongkong, Manila	Elkton	Am.	Adl. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 7	9.00*	Antung	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 8	—	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Nov. 9	00.00*	Tientsin, N'chwang	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 9	—	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L. V. Lang
Nov. 9	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 9	10.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Nov. 9	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 9	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 10	11.00*	Dairen, N'chwan	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 10	11.00*	Tsingtao	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 10	9.00*	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	9.00*	Antung	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
Nov. 13	10.00*	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	10.00*	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	noon	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 7	D.L.	Wuhu	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 8	M.N.	Hankow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 9	9.00*	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

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S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails November 9th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" ..... sails November 10th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails November 16, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails November 9th.

FOR CHEFOO and TIENTSIN
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails November 13th.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... sails November 9th.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... sails November 11th, direct.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... sails November 13th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. YINGCHOW" ..... sails November 13th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

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Emp. of Japan	Nov. 12	*Emp. of Asia	Nov. 7
Emp. of Asia	Nov. 20	*Emp. of Russia	Dec. 4
Emp. of Russia	Dec. 18	†Monteagle	Dec. 19
Monteagle	Jan. 4	†Emp. of Japan	Dec. 26
		*Via Manila	
		†To Hongkong Direct	

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For the season of 1921, in order to properly take care of the requirements of our passengers travelling from the Orient to Europe, we will hold in our Oriental offices an allotment of cabins on our Atlantic steamers. After 1921 sailing dates have been determined, we will be in a position to allot this accommodation.

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S.S. Ecuador .... Dec. 5	S.S. Colombia ... Dec. 11
S.S. Colombia .... Jan. 1	S.S. Venezuela .... Jan. 8

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. WEST NIGER .....about ..... Nov. 4
For Japan Ports and San Francisco
S.S. WEST NIGER .....about ..... Nov. 25

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S.S. LAKE GILPEN .....about ..... Nov. 1

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S.S. WEST SEQUANA ...about ..... Nov. 10

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"SHINYO MARU" .....November 26, 1920
"KOREA MARU" .....December 20, 1920
"SIBERIA MARU" .....January 3, 1921
"TENYO MARU" .....January 16, 1921

FOR HONGKONG

"SHINYO MARU" .....November 11, 1920

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via Japan and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Nov. 19
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Dec. 7
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Jan. 16

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Nov. 24
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Jan. 2

FOR HONGKONG & SINGAPORE DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... Jan. 5

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

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INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Seo,	Nov. 25

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. Y. Kawashima,	Dec. 4
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	Dec. 17

For London, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via Ports:

LIMA MARU	10,000	Capt. E. Masuzumi,	Nov. 20
TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. B. Takano,	Dec. 20

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama).

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Nov. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 18
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Jan. 5

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Sailing from Kobe).

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Yasuharu,	Nov. 27

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA (Via Japan Ports and San Francisco).

TOBA MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Frukawa,	Nov. 25

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

HAKODATE MARU	10,000	Capt. T. Kinoshita,	Nov. 21

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

WAKANOURA MARU	5,000	Capt. J. Fujisawa,	Nov. 9
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Nov. 16
TAKESHIMA M.	4,500	Capt. S. Kimura,	Nov. 24

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Nov. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Nov. 13
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Hawai,	Nov. 17
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Nov. 20

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

IYO MARU	12,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Nov. 19

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Dec. 17

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 8, 1921

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Nov. 24
CANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. B. Saito,	Dec. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kurano,	January

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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S.S. "Eastern Admiral" Nov. 6

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S.S. "Eastern Cloud" Nov. 30

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "City of Joliet" Nov. 20

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U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST HENSHAW ..... Nov. 14th

For San Francisco—via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. HATHAWAY ..... Dec. 7th

For Seattle—via Kobe, and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST ISON..... Nov. 26th
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST SVIS..... Dec. 7th

For Hongkong—via Manila.
U.S.S.B. S.S. HATHAWAY ..... Nov. 16th

For Manila—via Hongkong.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST ISON..... Nov. 6th

For Singapore—via Manila and Saigon.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST CACTUS..... Nov. 18th

For New York—via Suez Canal
U.S.S.B. S.S. EASTERN TRADER ..... Nov. 13th

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST — SHANGHAI OFFICE
Shanghai, China. 7 Jinkee Road Tel. Cent. 2557

C. S. HOLMES, Asst. General Manager. W. B. Lunt, Agent.

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Shipping Items

The M.M. s.s. Chef Mecanicien Mailhol will sail from Shanghai for Saigon, Colombo, Port Said, Alexandria and Antwerp today.

The Adl. Line s.s. Eastern Cloud left Honolulu for Yokohama on Saturday, October 30.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The China Mail s.s. China left San Francisco on October 30 and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on November 24.

The M.M. s.s. Chili, with the French mails of October 13, left Colombo at 11 o'clock Monday night and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Thursday, November 18.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo on Wednesday.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane, from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, left Kobe for Karatsu and Shanghai on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in port today.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for same ports at 10 a.m. Tuesday. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at an hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Newchwang for Swatow direct on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos arrived in Shanghai from Japan Friday morning and will sail for Marseilles and ports at 10 a.m. today. The tender with outbound passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 8 o'clock this morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on November 13.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali, from London on September 24, left Hongkong at 5 o'clock Friday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon. The Somali brings 65 passengers for this port.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, from Bombay on October 18, left Hongkong at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning. The Dilwara brings 17 passengers, 1,483 bales of yarn and 1,818 bales of cotton for this port.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports at 7.30 o'clock yesterday evening and the inbound passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9.30 o'clock this morning. The Asia sails for Manila and Hongkong this evening and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.P. s.s. Ningshin arrived at Foochow from Shanghai Friday night.

The S.P. s.s. Shipping left Takupar for Shanghai on Friday night.

The S. P. s.s. Shinfoo left Saigon for Hongkong on Thursday.

The L. V. Lang s.s. Shinyue (chartered), from Vladivsotok, left Tsingtao for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday at 4 p.m.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shasi is due in Shanghai from Hankow this afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Taisho Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Klukiang on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Taihei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The Lloyd Triestino s.s. Persia, from Trieste, left Singapore on Tuesday, November 2, and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The China Mail s.s. Nile which was scheduled to sail from Shanghai on Wednesday has been delayed at Hongkong and is expected to sail from this port for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on November 19.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan is expected to leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due at Woosung on Friday morning. The Japan sails for Japan ports and Vancouver Friday evening.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The Venezuela sails for San Francisco by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at noon today.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "NOVARA"	November 10th
S.S. "NELLORE"	November 22nd
S.S. "SOMALI"	December 6th
S.S. "DEVANHA"	December 13th
S.S. "SICILIA"	December 27th
S.S. "PLASSY"	January 17th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	November 12th
S.S. "DILWARA"	December 7th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TAKADA"	November 18th
S.S. "JAPAN"	November 24th
S.S. "TANDA"	December 7th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "KANOWNA"	November 29th
S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	December 22nd

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 160
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2668

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

and

Sudden and Christenson

Sailing from Shanghai about

S.S. "West Keats"	Nov. 20
S.S. "West Nivaria"	Dec. 9
S.S. "Bearport"	Dec. 17
S.S. "West Nomentum"	Jan. 21
S.S. "Sinasta"	Feb. 3

Cargo Service between

PORTLAND, OREGON

and

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

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Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

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(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government

Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*HAVANA MARU	15,000	S. Imai.	Nov. 27	Nov. 29

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.

*HAGUE MARU	15,000	K. Kitano,	Nov. 19	Nov. 21

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

HAWAII MARU	18,000	T. Snruga,	Nov. 13	Nov. 15

FOR HONGKONG.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Tamamoto,	Nov. 11	Nov. 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin and Tsingtau

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	T. Akazawa,	Nov. 19	Nov. 21

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	N. Kamizawa.	Nov. 17	Nov. 19

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Ira"	U.S.S.B.	Nov. 9th
S.S. "West Cadron"	"	Nov. 25th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Harold Dollar"	Nov. 20th

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "M. S. Dollar"	(via Suez)	Nov. 11th
S.S. "Harold Dollar"	(via Panama)	Nov. 20th

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apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2208

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Wuhu: Mr. R. H. Mulley.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Hankow: Mr. Leach.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong: Messrs. Alex. A. Avevedo, G. A. Aveyard, Miss B. M. Abbou, Mrs. D. K. Blair, Mr. A. A. Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boyling, Mrs. H. D. Blumenthal, Messrs. C. C. Cancannon, R. H. Fellsgate, John H. Frens, H. Y. Focks, Mrs. M. C. Fitzpatrick, Messrs. K. K. Hochschild, Sol Israel, D. C. Macdonald, N. E. Mullen, S. R. Price, M. P. Remedios, H. Riggenbach, Mrs. J. J. Robson, Mrs. R. Ross and infant, Mr. R. R. Roxburg, Mrs. M. L. Royar and infant, Messrs. E. Rosenberg, F. L. Silva, Mrs. A. W. Simmons, Messrs. Ting Quan, A. Y. Young, Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Exter.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Dongerva	Nor.	R.V.F.
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22	— [illegible]	Chilean	Chi.	W. & Co.
May	30	— Japan	Toan Maru 19	Jap.	
July	4	— Chinwangtao	Hsedan		
Aug.	3	—	Admiralsins	Am.	A. Line
Sep.	14	— River ports	Aquarius	Am.	S. & D.L.
Sep.	18	—	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	19	—	Ryusho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep.	24	—	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Sep.	26	— Cruise	St. Broeck	Br.	
Oct.	12	— Vladivostock	Dobrovolec	Z.S.	Master
Oct.	14	— Foochow	Chinhsing	Chi.	Kut Kee
Oct.	14	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Oct.	15	— Hankow	Warsinger	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct.	22	— Hankow	C. M. Mailhol	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Oct.	23	— Hongkong	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct.	24	—	Hwahchie	Chi.	D. & Co.
Oct.	25	— Liverpool, ports	Laertes	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	25	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangtu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct.	27	— Cruise	Lhunsang	Chi.	Customs
Oct.	28	—	Ralph Mollar	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct.	29	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Oct.	29	— Japan	Sansei Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
Oct.	30	— Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	1	— Hankow, etc.	Yuenkiang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	2	— "	Francol		
Nov.	3	— Singapore	Trigonia	Dut.	A. P. Co.
Nov.	3	— New York	Bloemfontien	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	3	— Seattle	West Ison	Am.	S. & Dix
Nov.	4	— Japan	Daishin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	4	— Japan	Shuntien	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	4	— Japan	Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Nov.	4	— San Francisco	West Henshaw	Am.	S. & Dix
Nov.	4	— Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	4	— Hongkong,	Tailee	Chi.	Ch. Ir. Shaw
Nov.	5	— Japan	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Nov.	5	— Liverpool, ports	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	5	— Dairen	Konoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Nov.	5	— Calcutta, ports	Japan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Nov.	5	— Foochow	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	5	— Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	5	— Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	5	— Hankow, etc.	Yachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	6	— Chinwangtao	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Nov.	6	— Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	6	— Pukow	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	—	Hwahjah	Chi.	Dod. & Co.
Nov.	6	— Japan	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	6	— Japan	Ono Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	6	—	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Woosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	6	—	Takeno Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	6	— Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	6	—	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Nov.	6	—	Methu	Am.	Socony.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	5	— Foochow	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	S. Yoko
Nov.	5	— Chinwangtao	Yachiyo Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Tenning	Chi.	C.P.S.N. Co.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Tsengtah	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Nov.	6	— Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	6	— Native Customs	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Nov.	6	— Tientsin, ports	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	— Tientsin	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov.	6	— Manila	Eastern Admiral	Am.	A. Line
Nov.	6	— S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	— Tsingtao	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	6	— Tientsin	Hsintan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	6	— Nagasaki	Vogtland	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov.	6	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	6	— Chinwangtao	Satsuki Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov.	6	— Chinwangtao	Yeitai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov.	6	— Dairen	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	— Tsingtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	6	— Newchwang, ports	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	6	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B. I.	Oct. 26	Alacrity	Br. gunboat
10 P.	Oct. 26	Chitose	Jap. gun-boat
Y.P D.W.	[illegible] 26	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
B. II	Nov. 1	Colombo	Br. cruiser
F N B	Oct. 21	Destrees	Fr. cruiser
B X I I	Oct. 30	Hawkins	Bri. cruiser
2 C	Oct. 27	Hollyhock	Br. cruiser
B.N.B.	Oct. 29	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creak	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creak	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
O. D.	Oct. 13	Palos	Am. gun-boat
M.C.W.	Oct. 15	Scarab	Br. gun-boat
E E W	Oct. 26	Toba	Jap. gunboat
U. S. N. B.	Oct. 12	Villaloboa	Am. gunboat
O. D.	Sep. 10	Woodcock	Br. gunboat

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mrs. W. A. Reid, Misses Firth, Radoliff, Adlum, Messrs. J. Frost, Storer.,

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: K. Wilkie, E. G. Bryne.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. J. E. Henderson and 2 nurses; for Tientsin: Mstr. Maithien, Miss Lobban, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Maithien, Mrs. R. E. Cole, Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. V. Giles.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Tsingtao: Rev. W. M. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kawata, Messrs. A. Kopp, K. Nishiyama.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Swatow: Miss B. D. Anes; Mr. E. Park; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Loxton, Mr. J. A. H. Browne, Mr. C. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. MacDowell.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mrs. T. H. Johns, Mrs. G. Lilas.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Mrs. Begley, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. and Miss Grerenfield, Misses Ling, M. Schroeder, Messrs. L. M. Hethington, Tsoi.

Passengers Departing

Per C.N. s.s. Tientsin for Antung: Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, Mrs. P. P. Wong.

Per Blue Funnel s.s. Laertes for Liverppol: Mr. and Mrs. A. Malcolm, and infant.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for San Francisco: Mrs. M. S. and Miss A. M. McFie, Misses F. A. Collins, E. Gurr, G. V. Gray, L. L. and B. B. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Levy, Dr. G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Barks, Mrs. E. D. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilmore, Mrs. P. Burks, Mstr. Paul and Miss Patricia Burks, Mrs. J. J. Stites, Mrs. W. J. Stites, Mstr. Wm. Cannon and Miss Jean Stites, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carl, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Holland, Miss M. Holland, Messrs. R. N. Teece, J. R. Somerville, G. A. Stites, W. J. Cannon, E. W. Smith, W. A. Williamson; for Honolulu: Miss A. Dye, Mrs. F. Groundman, Mrs. A. Moutrie, Mr. T. N. Sinclair; for Yokohama: Mrs. T. W. Reinbercht, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. and Miss Jean Guernsey, Messrs. H. C. Burgess, G. B. Thompson, J. Mason, D. Stewart, W. Lymberg.

Business and Official Notices

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45 Kiangse Road Shanghai

AUCTION INDEX

Tuesday, November 9th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Thursday, November 11th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo in godown in rear, at 2.30 p.m.

Friday, November 12th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Friday, November 12th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 28 Rue Corneille.

Monday, November 15th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 40 Yangtszepoo Road.

Wednesday, November 17th.—A Splendid assortment of Furs in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Friday, November 23th.—Superior Household Furniture and Requisites at 3 Carter Road.

Monday, November 29th.—Superior and Artistic Household Furniture and accessories at 12 Rue Moliere.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS' CO.

Telephone No. 5021

IN SALESROOM
On Friday, 5th November, 1920
Commencing at 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

New Bedroom and Drawing Room Suites, Typewriters, Mahogany side tables, Salamandre stoves, folding tables, picture frames, toilet dental creams, and face powder, Ladies and Gents clothing, pianola records, pianola, new raincoats, drawn work bed covers, sideboards, iron and brass bedsteads, Soochow baths, soaps, handkerchieves, socks, crockery, glass ware, electric table lamp, etc., etc.

also

1 Nicely carved Canton blackwood drawing room suite 7 pieces
1 Steel trunk
2 Leather Travelling trunks
1 Gold Turquoise ring
1 Tortoiseshell toilet set
1 New tapestry arm chair
4 Cases tin foil about 1,148 lbs.
6 New Axminster carpets in latest designs
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A very fine consignment of American fancy electric lamp shades for ceiling and brackets in various sizes and attractive colours.

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Latest One Steps, For Trots, Fazz's, Waltz, for a limited period only
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33434

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HAZELWOOD

BRAND

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Per case of 24 2 lb. tins. $49.00
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Geddes & Co.,

Limited.

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LOST

WHITE FOX TERRIER

Answering to name of "Bobby"

Has black markings over left eye. Reward if returned to

Julius Rosenfeld

170A Bubbling Well Road

Harbour Notification

No. 14 of 1920.

Declarations Of Infection Against Kobe And Nagasaki Withdrawn

Referring to Harbour Notifications No. 7 and 10 of 1920, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the declarations of infection against KOBE and NAGASAKI have been withdrawn and the medical inspection of vessels therefrom discontinued.

H. G. MYHRE,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
E. G. LOWDER,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 6th November, 1920.
33436

Not a Single
CROSS WORD
in a
CASE
SANDY MACDONALD
(Sandy Mac)
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SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers

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Sole Agents

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Consulting hours 3-4 p.m. and by appointment
Telephones Office C.140 Residence West 740
33426

Registration of American Citizens.

The attention of all American citizens residing in the Shanghai Consular District is invited to the fact that a Register of American citizens is kept in this Consulate-General. All who have not registered, or who have not re-registered within the last twelve months, are hereby requested to do so. The advisability of such action is obvious, specially for such persons as may require emergency passports or Consular protection.

Applicants for initial registration should bring with them all available documentary evidence of American citizenship including any passport in their possession; and should be accompanied by an identifying witness.

Those who have once registered and have received notice of the approval of their registrations need no further evidence when applying for re-registration.

M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul in Charge.
3444

LOST

Small Airedale Pup (Bitch), two months old

Finder please communicate with
Victor Gensburger
25 Avenue Edward VII
33447.

CARD of THANKS

The members of The Astor House Orchestra herewith desire to express their sincere thanks and appreciation to their many friends for the beautiful floral offerings and kind sympathy offered them in the loss of their fellow-member, Mr. David D. Bassett.
33446.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Lion

P. P. C.

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33455 N-9.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 25

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(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
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STENCIL DUPLICATOR

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33394

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1920

FIRST DAY,
LEGER DAY,
MONDAY, 8th NOVEMBER.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PROMPTLY at 11:30 a.m.
The first Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. sharp.

Race Badges giving admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure may be obtained at Public Entrance Gate No. 14, Mohawk Road, or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Prices For the four days.. $6 each
Prices Single day Badges.. $2 each

THE TIFFIN INTERVAL WILL BE AFTER THE THIRD RACE.
Tiffins and Refreshments will be served at the Course.
For Members & Grand Stand ticket holders—in the Grand Stand.
For the Public—in the Public Refreshment Rooms.

Race Tickets and Badges must be worn Visibly.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
33427

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

Classified Advertisements

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents

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Automobile salesman and garage manager (American) stopping in Shanghai temporarily would consider Permanent residence if offered proposition sufficiently interesting. Record, references, etc. Available. State in first letter what you have to offer. Answers will be treated as strictly confidential. Address to Box 1274, THE CHINA PRESS. 33451 N-7.

Office assistant and typist, with good mercantile and engineering office experience, desires situation. Languages English and French. Also extra work after office hours required. Has excellent references. Apply to Box 1265, THE CHINA PRESS. 33431 N-10.

ADVERTISER, American, desires engagement from December 1st with American or British import-export house. Experienced, can handle special lines. Salary reasonable if prospects favorable. Good references. Apply to Box 1268, THE CHINA PRESS. 33438 N-10.

Experienced young man seeks position as typist and filing clerk. Salary $40. Apply to Box 1264, THE CHINA PRESS. 33430 N-7.

Russian Civil Engineer Speaking English is prepared to give lessons in Russian, also to undertake temporary work as a draughtsman. Highly recommended. Please address to Box 1279, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXPERIENCED French teacher, with very good testimonials, wants position either in Chinese or European private family or school. Apply B. L., c/o French Consulate. 33340

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EXPERT in hides and skins, with long experience in the China business, open for immediate engagement. No objection to outports. Advertiser at present employed with Japan firm; holds A.1. references. Apply to Box 1246, THE CHINA PRESS. 33393

AMERICAN, holding chief engineer's certificate wishes shore position as engineer in some plant. Familiar with all classes of boilers and engines, also refrigerating and electric plants. 25 years experience Apply to Box 1249, THE CHINA PRESS. 33396 N. 10

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EXPERIENCED young lady, with knowledge of stenography, filing, cabling and general office routine, seeks position. Good references. Apply to Box 1195, THE CHINA PRESS. 33309 N. 7

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 23 and 27

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK

TO LET, with board, November 15, large well-furnished room, with closed in verandah and private bathroom. Suitable for married couple. Tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 1238, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, one large room, with board, in an American family, Wayside district. Apply to Box 1266, THE CHINA PRESS. 33435 N-10.

TO LET, with board, two well-furnished rooms, bathroom (running hot water), suitable two gentlemen or married couple, 18 Quinsan Garden. 33380 N. 7

TO LET, in French concession near Park, well-furnished six rooms with kitchen, modern bathrooms and garage, for six months. Address Mr. E. Vapnar, 1 Ferry Road, from 1 to 3 every day. 33408 N. 9

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TO LET, one furnished front room. Apply 36 and 37 Chapoo Road. 33381 N. 7

A nicely furnished room, with bath and full board, for gentleman. Centrally located; 18 Quinsan Garden. 33380 N. 7

TO LET, two large rooms with verandahs, and private bathrooms, with board, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Telephone North 1848. Apply to 19A North Szechuen Road. 33363 N. 7

A nicely furnished room with private bath, full board in private family, suitable for married couple. Modern conveniences. French concession. Apply to Box 1214, THE CHINA PRESS. 33333 N. 10

LARGE comfortable furnished room with verandah and bathroom attached, in private French family near French Club. For board and particulars, please apply to Box 1183, THE CHINA PRESS. Bachelors only will be received. 33283 N. 7

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DANCING: Lessons in the modern dances given by experienced young ladies. Special easy method for beginners. Apply to Box 1271, THE CHINA PRESS. 33442.

French lady, experienced teacher, gives lessons to children and to grown-up people. Apply to Box 1267, THE CHINA PRESS. 33437 N-9.

Highly-educated young lady teacher from Petrograd gives lessons in Russian and French. Apply to Box 1263, THE CHINA PRESS. 33429 N-7.

MUSIC lessons (piano) given by teacher graduate from Petrograd Conservatoire. I. Zviagin 25, East Seward Road, near Chaoufoong Road, from 5 to 6. 33180

EXPERIENCED foreign teacher instructs Chinese gentlemen privately in English or German. Evenings or tiffin time. Apply to Box 1259, THE CHINA PRESS. 33415 N. 7

ENGLISH lessons: Conversational, elementary and advanced exercises; correspondence and commercial subjects taught, any time, in your own home by well-educated young gentleman. Terms moderate. Address Chinese Post Office Box 120. 33353

PEKING gentleman desirous of teaching Mandarin at any hour. Can speak French. Please reply to Box 1087, THE CHINA PRESS. 33294 N. 7

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, pianos, Bluethner, Roemhild, Steinbach. Only bargains. Arrive in about 14 days. Particulars on application. Mat Grill, Tsingtao. 33428 N-13.

FORD Sedan, only run 500 miles. Extra tire and other special equipment. Will accept highest cash offer. See Mr. Marshall, Honigberg & Co., 40 Bubbling Well Road. 33443 N-10.

FOR SALE, evening dress suit, heavy fur-lined overcoat, tennis racket. Might exchange for curios. Owner leaving city. 28 Carter Road. 33432 N-9.

FOR SALE, three new motor cars, recently imported, of a high grade, well known make; all accessories. An opportunity to secure a first-class new motor car at a bargain. Reply to Box 1194, THE CHINA PRESS. 33304

FOR SALE, one new vertical steam-engine with fly-wheel, 10 horse-power. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 1181, THE CHINA PRESS. 33279

SECOND HAND electric lighting plant for sale: For sale, Turbine Generator with two B. & W. Steel Boilers, with all necessary fittings, including switch-board, condenser self-contained, also wheeler condenser Admiralty type. The whole lot is guaranteed to be in first-class condition and as required for a first-class installation. Turbine 2250 K. W. 2300/4000 VOLTS Boilers are of 500 H.P. each. Delivery given promptly. Price and full particulars, apply to Box 1257, THE CHINA PRESS. 23410 N. 12

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT FOR SALE (SECOND HAND): 6000/10,000 K. W. Lighting Unit. One General Electric Curtis Direct Current Turbo-Generator, developing 150 K. W. at 2400 R.P.M. on 125 150 pounds I.S.P., together with piping, switchboard, Valves and all fitting complete, which includes one water tube boiler, also with all fittings complete, and certificate of inspection for insurance, that same is in first-class order with a working pressure of 150 pounds. This plant can be delivered promptly and is declared to be in first-class condition, price being cheap to a prompt buyer. Further particulars as to price, etc., Apply to Bowern and Co. No. 3 Museum Road: Telegraph Address "BOWERN" SHANGHAI: Telephone, Central 4682. 33413 N. 12

SHANGHAI Benevolent Industrial Institute, 11 Kiaochow Road. 1,000 pots of choice chrysanthemums for sale. Call and select before too late; $1 four pots. 33416

VALUABLE old paintings, private collections, of Soong, Yuen and Ming Dynasties for sale. Inspection by appointment. Please apply to Box 1261, THE CHINA PRESS. 33420 N. 13

SPORTSMEN: A few new A. H. Fox and L. C. Smith famous sporting guns and U.M.C. sporting ammunition for sale. Shanghai Revolver Club, 2 Route de Say Zoong. 33397

FOR SALE. Grimn, sound, good trotter; excellent jumper; a little shy. Tls. 120. Apply to Box 1248, THE CHINA PRESS. 33395 N. 7

FOR SALE, practically new Raglan overcoat, made by Hall and Holts, Tientsin; lined grey squirrel, sable collar. Chest 40-ins, height 5 ft. 11 ins. Price $120. Apply to Box 1255, THE CHINA PRESS. 33405 N. 9

BLACK minorca and white Leghorn for sale. Apply to Box 1256, THE CHINA PRESS. 33406 N. 9

WANTED to buy, a four-bore duck gun, single or double barrels. Apply to Box 1252, THE CHINA PRESS. 33402 N. 9

FOR SALE, Victrola and records. Almost new and in A.1. condition, mahogany finish. Apply to Box 1221, THE CHINA PRESS. 33341

FOR SALE, one Moutrie piano, especially sweet-toned. In use eight months. Apply to Box 1208, THE CHINA PRESS. 33325

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 24

Amazing Wedding Night of the Burglar's Sunday School Bride

The Sorrowful Romance of the Very Good Little Girl and the Very Bad Young Man and the Elopement Honeymoon That Was Eclipsed in a Prison Cell

John Edward Jackson, "The Honeymoon Burglar, Who Celebrated His Wedding Night By Five Highway Robberies, and Has Now Begun a Fifteen-Year Imprisonment in the Missouri Penitentiary.

"During that day—the first day of their honeymoon—Jackson confessed to her. He did not seem to be particularly sorry for what he had done. But he did seem sorry for this so cruelly disillusioned bride of his, and tried to comfort her. There is that to his credit—but that is all"

ONE evening not so many months ago a minister at Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, was summoned to the door of his parsonage. He saw a pretty, well-dressed girl and two presentable young men. A very expensive and sporty car showed how they had arrived.

"We want to get married," said one of the youths.

"Come right in," invited the minister. Soon the ceremony was over. The bride had signed "Mildred Courtney" to the necessary record, the groom "John Edward Jackson." The third of the trio who had acted as best man witnessed the marriage certificate as Carl Keithley.

A little later the newly wedded pair and Mr. Keithley were in a luxurious little suite in a fashionable West End apartment hotel of St. Louis. The bride was shy—shyer, indeed, than most brides usually are. There were special reasons for this. As a matter of fact, she had eloped with young Mr. Jackson. And she was not the kind who might be expected to be so unconventional in romance. She was of excellent family, and not only that, but an earnest church worker, and every Sunday in the year taught her class in the Sunday school. Therefore she sat down more than a trifle uncertainly. Her new husband seemed to have quite a lot to say to the nice Mr. Keithley, and suddenly he stepped over to her, kissed her on the cheek, patted her shoulder in a matter of fact way, and said:

"Well, good-night, honey. Carl and I [illegible]

[illegible] "Oh, yes," blithely sang [illegible] "Good-night, honey," and so on, in that calm, assured fashion, and left her.

Did ever a bride's wedding night begin like this?

And as a result of what followed that beginning, her first day of their honeymoon was spent in the St. Louis jail and her bridegroom is now beginning a fifteen-year sentence in the Missouri penitentiary. For young Mr. Jackson was a burglar of extraordinary record and ability! His best man, the police charge, was his right-hand man in his crimes! And now the burglar's disillusioned little Sunday-school bride is suing for an annulment of that hasty marriage.

Just how it all came about is one of those stories which occasionally crop up in real life to shame the imagination of the novelist.

Little Miss Courtney was only eighteen when she met the fascinating Mr. Jackson. She had always been a shy sort of a girl and more interested in her Sunday school work than in dances. Yet it was, at a dance that Mr. Jackson was introduced to her. There was something about him that attracted her at once. It is an axiom of electro-magnetism that the unlike poles attract, whereas the like poles repel the currents.

Perhaps, without her knowing it, this was what was happening to Miss Courtney. For certainly there could have been no more unlike persons than a very sincere Sunday school teacher and a burglar as devoted to his art as was Mr. Jackson!

Whatever the mystery of the attraction, it is certain that she felt it. Soon she found that she was thinking more of this young man than it really seemed was proper. But Mr. Jackson was persistent and impetuous. He was an adept at what the debutantes call "rushing them." This translated, means that as a wooer Mr. Jackson gave the object of his attentions no time to think.

It is not so certain that Miss Courtney's parents looked upon the young man with the same approval. While he was polished in his manners, could discourse intelligently upon most subjects that came up, always seemed supplied with plenty of ready money, had a very "classy" automobile and lived in fashionable apartments in a fashionable section of the city, he was always somewhat vague as to how he acquired these things. He spoke mysteriously of certain financial operations. Miss Courtney, much in love and falling deeper every minute, did not give such mundane matters any thought.

And one night Mr. Jackson let slip that soon he was to have a birthday.

"What can I give you?" asked Mildred.

"Your heart!" replied he. And clasped her in his arms.

Again he was impetuous. Would she marry him at once? At once with Mr. Jackson meant right away that minute, and after a little while Miss Courtney consented. Late the next afternoon she met him by appointment. With him in his sporty racing car was another nice young man, whom he introduced as his best friend, Carl Keithley, who was going to act as their best man. Mr. Keithley was most urbane and polite and charming. Just the kind of a friend that she thought she would like her future husband to have. They motored out to Clayton, as has been told, and there were wedded.

Followed thereafter the amazing episode of the bridegroom's farewell to her.

After he had said "Good-night, honey," and so on, in that calm, assured fashion, and had taken his, to her, sunprising departure, little newly made Mrs. Jackson began to cry.

What could possibly be the "jobs" that could tear him away from her on this night of all nights if he really loved her, as he said he did? This was devotion to work, indeed.

"I never heard of such a thing!" she said to herself.

But perhaps he would be back soon. Minute after minute ticked slowly by, washed away into the irrecoverable past on the wake of her tears.

Wearily she kept looking at the clock, and like the famous Marianna of the Moated Grange, "He cometh not," she said.

Doubt began to creep into her heart. After all, what did she actually know of this bridegroom who had swept her away from her moorings? Slowly, and even more slowly, the night wore on. Dawn came and she was still awake.

And in the meantime, what of the vanished bridegroom?

The vanished bridegroom was busy at his work. Shortly after he had left her, he and two others, one of whom, it is claimed, was Keithley, were speeding in the racer from edge to edge of the city, plundering motorists and oil-filling stations. Toward midnight they had motored into St. Louis County. At that hour the wealthy night tourists begin to return to the city from the roadhouses and various gay resorts. Certain roads there have for years been the stamping ground for highwaymen. And part of the county long bore the name of "Hell's Half Acre" because of the many crimes committed within its boundaries. In the latter part of August the Clayton night sheriff and the city marshal were murdered there by three bandits.

In Jackson's last hold-up he had been recognized by one of his victims, the police had traced him to a certain hotel, and there they lay in wait for him. Now if Mr. Jackson had gone back to his bride when he had finished his "financial operations of the night" he certainly would not have been arrested quite so promptly. But he did not. And lo! and behold, when he entered his room there the police were waiting for him! This was at 4 o'clock, and it may be that the bridegroom had simply gone back to remove some of the traces of his occupation so that he could appear to his waiting bride spick and span. He submitted to arrest without a struggle, although a revolver, strapped at his waistband, could quickly have been used by him.

All that morning the little bride waited, weeping. That afternoon Keithley and another man drove up to the station house where Jackson was. They tried to arrange bonds for the prisoner, but while they were talking the police searched their cab and found a revolver concealed beneath the carpet of the floor. Victims of five hold-ups, the police say, identified both Jackson and Keithley.

And soon after this the police came to the sorrowful bride. Woebegone and pale, she faced them.

"Have you brought me bad news about my husband?" she asked. "Has he been hurt?"

The police were gentle. Without telling her what had happened, they took her to the station house. And there she met her husband. All the rest of that day the two sat there—the little Sunday school girl and the burglar, whose life memoirs are written in the police blotters from end to end of the Middle West. And there her dreams of her hero were turned into realization that he was a criminal.

Not long did she linger in the jail after that first day of her honeymoon. It was readily seen how innocent she was of all knowledge or complicity in Jackson's doings. There was none who did not feel sincerely sorry for her.

During the day in the cell Jackson confessed to her. He did not seem to be particularly sorry for what he had done. He did seem to be sorry for her and tried to soothe her sorrow. But there was a callousness about him that shocked her.

Dr. Arthur Deppe, of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital; Dr. R. E. Keany, formerly superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Farmington, Mo., and Jackson's mother were witnesses for the defense.

Dr. Deppe described the bridegroom as a moron. He asserted that five years ago he had examined the boy at the request of his father and found him to be mentally defective.

He told Jackson's father that his son always would be in conflict with society and urged that he be placed in an institution. At that time the then sixteen-year-old youth had been accused of thefts and had run away from home several times. Dr. Keany said Jackson had every appearance of possessing no conscience.

The alienists pleaded that he be sent to an asylum as insane. One told the court he was born without a conscience. He testified Jackson entered the world without that portion of his brain which governs his conscience, just as some are born without fingers or toes. The alienists contended he could not distinguish between right and wrong.

The court ruled otherwise. It maintained that his knowledge of the difference between right and wrong was shown by his having moved from one to another of five hotels in fewer than five days to elude police who hunted him. Besides his attempt to escape the penitentiary, Jackson was implicated in a frustrated jail delivery in the city prison of St. Louis.

Poor Little Mrs. Mildred Courtney Jackson, the Sunday School Teacher, Who Unwittingly Eloped with a Burglar with Such Sorrowful Ensuing Consequences.

In court the bride heard the State ask for full punishment—life imprisonment! A jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Keithley was granted a continuance to the October term of court on a charge of burglary in the second degree.

While Jackson was in the city jail a "squealer" told authorities the convict had a part in a plot for the wholesale delivery of prisoners. When they were taken down in elevators to Sunday morning worship the operator was to be overpowered and they were to make their escape. The cabal was foiled when religious worship was postponed.

"My husband's first theft," said the young wife, "was that of my heart. That is the only theft for which I never can forgive him. He accomplished it quickly because of his gentlemanly bearing and seeming uprightness. I could suspect him of no wrong.

"The mere telling never would have convinced me he was a burglar. It was only when I saw him cowering in his cell that the realization struck me with stupefaction.

"I've abhorred thieves and criminals since childhood. I can remember the revulsion that possessed me when, as a slip of a girl, I found that burglars had ransacked our home.

"It sent a chill throughout me. I felt much as a bird surrounded in a jungle by snakes. Familiar articles torn from their places and other evidences of disorder arose before me as the feathers and bones which the slimy things of the jungle leave behind their feasts.

"I could not have sustained it to have come actually into contact with the prowlers. Words cannot, imagination must picture my feelings when I learned that my husband of a few hours was a thief.

"I can't say that I was suspicious when he left me on the night of our marriage. I only thought it out of the commonplace. I had been so happy, and I wanted to plan with him our future, and to dream with him of the happy home that since girlhood had been my ambition toward the man whom I was to marry eventually. It was a dream born of dolls and doll houses.

"Even while the victims of his hold-ups testified to the cold way in which he went about his work, I could not help but sorrow for him. When I walked up the hill to the penitentiary my sorrow became pity.

"But when I leaned from the coach and saw him spring onto the steps like an animal at bay, with uniformed guards firing at him, it struck me forcefully that he was a criminal, nothing more. He had wronged others with never a thought of them. Even now his wrongs impressed him not one whit. He thought only of himself.

"Thievery is bad enough. But murder! Oh!"

For Jackson, conscienceless, unmoral—if the alienists were right—had added the final touch to his degradation in the eyes of his bride, the Sunday school girl who had stood by him even to the doors of the penitentiary, hoping to find some shred of manhood in him worthy of her loyalty. His confession to her there in the St. Louis jail had amazed and frightened her by his callousness toward his victims—yet he had seemingly suffered agony at the thought of the plight to which he had brought her. Her head told her this man was rotten to the core, but her heart cried aloud that he loved her, and loving her, could not be all bad. Deserted by all but her, she could not bear the thought of abandoning him. She went with him to the penitentiary.

And then Jackson threw away the only thing that could have been desirable for him, the only thing left to him in the world.

The train had come to a stop opposite the prison gates. Handcuffed to another prisoner, Jackson had been brought to the guardhouse on the outer side of the gates. There was a pause, while some formality as to the admission of the prisoners was gone through with. There was a slight scuffle, a shout or two, and Jackson burst away from the little group at the gates and fled down the hill toward the railway station. In some mysterious manner he had obtained a key to the handcuffs that bound his wrists, had opened them at the very gates of the penitentiary and escaped. Every available guard joined in the chase.

In the last coach sat his bride, weeping. The gates that were closing on Jackson, shutting him away from her, were closing on the dearest dreams of her heart. Nothing mattered after this, she thought, a trifle bitterly, and it was just as well. For Jackson was unworthy of her. And yet—was he? Tears were her only refuge.

Then came shots. She looked up, to see a figure running toward her, crouching, dodging. It was Jackson, her husband!

He was running toward the very coach in which she sat. He leaped upon the rear platform. Bullets sang through the air and spattered all around. The train was just getting under way. It looked as though the prisoner would escape. The conductor pulled the cord that signals the engineer to stop the train. Then he rushed to the platform and seized the fugitive.

Gone were all the bitter thoughts in the little bride's head. This was her man they were hunting down—rotten, unworthy though he might be—her man, with the whole world against him. The whole world—except herself. She made one last attempt for his sake.

Rushing to the platform, where Jackson and the conductor were struggling, she clasped her arms about the conductor and tried to pull him away from her husband. But it was in vain. A guard slipped aboard the train, revolver cocked, and thrust it into Jackson's face. Jackson had slipped out of his coat and was about to leap from the train. The revolver cowed him.

"You've got me. I quit," he gasped, and collapsed with the screams of his wife in his ears.

When Mrs. Jackson returned to St. Louis and learned that he had been convicted in Nebraska after the murder of a deputy sheriff, and that he was accused of killing of a negro in St. Louis, she concluded that, after all, the alienists were right.

He was a man without a conscience.

She has begun suit for an annulment of the marriage in the St. Louis courts.

Boudoir Costumes

by Lady Duff Gordon

Boudoir Cap of Lace, Satin and Forget-Me-Nots.

This Gown Shows a Graceful Mingling of Chiffon and Silver Cloth.

Satin and Taffeta Compose This Boudoir Wrap.

Harem Costume Over Which Is Worn a Short-Sleeved Coat.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

Paris, September 23.

THE keynote of the boudoir costume is comfort. But blending with this note are beauty and delicacy. Brocade, for instance, of a supreme beauty at a state dinner would be singularly not at home in a boudoir. Brocades are for many eyes; boudoir costumes for the few.

The boudoir costume is intimate. It is the coziest of the robes which I create. But also it must be beautiful.

Let me introduce to you to-day three of my creations for boudoir costumes. On the right hand is reproduced a photograph of a gown of Oriental origin. Note the harem effect of the trousers skirt. The band of Chinese embroidery in the front of the bodice adds to the Oriental character of the garment, as does the Chinese embroidery of the headdress. The long tassels depending from the Chinese cap and the pair of such tassels that hang from the embroidered band are of the Orient. The low, draped girdle is eloquent of the harem.

Over this one-piece garment is worn a graceful short-sleeved coat. Like the girdle and the neckline of the principal garment, this long, graceful coat is of chiffon bound with bands of taffeta.

The middle figure is used to display a boudoir wrap. This is of satin and taffeta. It is lavishly trimmed with a huge lace collar that turns back over the shoulders. The boudoir cap is of lace and satin. Its crown is adorned with hand-made forget-me-nots.

The third robe is of a correctness that will permit it to be used as a reception gown. Its mingling of chiffon and silver cloth is artistic. The wide sleeves are trimmed with a deep design embroidered in silver. The long, coat-like drapery is of chiffon, gracefully veiling the draped silver cloth of the foundation robe. A chinchilla border finishes the silver cloth of the bodice and extends over the shoulders.

In the upper left hand of the page you see a creation in boudoir caps. It has a lace frill about the face. Our grandmothers and aunts called this frilly arrangement of the face a cascade, because to them it bore some resemblance to the fall of water over an inclined channel.

FASHIONS

The New Frocks Are Shorter

(New York Times)

One thing about all the new frocks which is most noticeable is that they are short. Yes, extremely short! For a long time we were accustomed to hear it stated that American women would never follow the French to the limits they had established in abbreviated skirt lengths. But we have done it now, and the smartly clad grandmother rivals the third generation in showing inches more of silk stocking (not to say lace stocking) than since she was a child. There are other dictates of fashion in the new frocks, but none is so marked as this, and none seems to have been so freely accepted, for the women who are wearing the shorter skirts appear to be more comfortable than they have been in longer skirts. They step out with vigor, despite their very high heels.

High-heeled shoes there must be with the shorter skirts for the low-heeled ones have a plain look not at all consistent with the Frenchiness of skirts twelve inches from the ground. Flat heels for sport clothes, but high ones for anything approaching a dress-up state; that is the rule that must be followed if one expects to carry about that unquestionable look of smartness so prevalent among New York women.

Embroidery is another salient feature of the newer gowns that are appearing in the daytime places where smart women gather together. It may be inconspicuously hidden away somewhere; it may be used merely for dainty little edgings, but it is there always and a dress made without it seems to be lacking a strange something. There are the dresses of dark blue serge which, during these intermittent weeks between warm weather and the Autumn days, are seen in great numbers on the streets. They invariably show spots and decorations of embroidery carried out in many and varied ways. And as one watches the passing pageant one wonders how so many different methods of trimming could have been invented.

One evidently brand-new blue serge frock was made with the popular longwaisted effect, attached to a skirt that was quite tight and plain. The only trimming visible anywhere about the dress was a wide, crushed sash of the same material as the gown, which was embroidered at the right side front with three interlacing circles of pink, purple and green. The circles were large and of good decorative proportions, so that they adequately took the place of any other trimming. Then the embroidered belt extended into a sash with fringed ends. It was tied in a knot on the side opposite the trimming and the fringed ends hung somewhat below the hem of the skirt. The sleeves of this frock were long and very closely fitted, with serge-covered buttons fixed to hold them tightly above the wrists.

There is a good deal of evidence, too, that the things Russian will come in for smart attention. Russian embroideries and Russian lines keep cropping up in a smart crowd in a manner that indicates nothing less than popularity to come. A sort of suit dress had a short box lined jacket which was embroidered all over with designs in red and black and white. It was worn over a little pleated muslin vestee and from under the edges of the jacket peeped a bright red sash. The skirt was full, too, and flaring, so that the whole costume became notable and distinctly Russian in character.

The light-weight Fall suits which are appearing daily in greater numbers show every evidence of remaining true to fashion's predictions, for the coats are long, reaching below the knee, they are fitted to follow the lines of the figure. They are belted at a low waistline and are worn over skirts that are without much extra fullness and that are short, shorter, shortest, according to the stature of their wearers, and to some other things determined mostly by individual taste.

The blouses that are worn with the newer suits are mostly of lingerie kind, and it is their crispness and freshness which add so much to the general appearance of the attire. Furs, too, there must be with the suit or with the one-piece dress, and these are apt to be of the taupe and gray foxes when they are not Russian sables. Just a bit of fur it is—not too lavish and overdone in appearance—but it is just that little touch which is needed to make the costume look as though it were about its business of approaching Winter weather in the proper frame of mind.

Some few silk duvetyn dresses are beginning to make their appearance. One of a golden brown was particularly attractive. It was made chemise fashion, with no extra fullness anywhere about it, fitting the slim figure of its wearer with decided charm. Down the front of this little frock, where, supposedly, the opening was made, there were meeting rows of a little golden brown silk embroidery. The embroidered edge was not more than a quarter of an inch wide on either side and the stitches were done in a well-made buttonhole-stitch fashion. There was a dull gold and narrow cord girdle to accentuate the waistline, and it helped the dress to take its position as one of the leaders of a new season's fashion.

Another smart little duvetyne dress was made of a dull henna color. It, too, took on the chemise line. Its embroidery showed merely as a black wool edging for neck and three-quarter length sleeves. It had a henna girdle, tipped on its ends with solid bits of embroidery, to repeat the inconspicuous outlines. It was worn with a black velvet hat shedding a coque feather over one shoulder and with black patent leather pumps and lacy looking stockings.

The suit of hand-woven homespun will put in its appearance just now wherever well-dressed people are congregated. One is inclined to think, "Oh, well, it came in from the country." But its place in society is more important than that. It is to be, undoubtedly, one of the season's favorite city street suits. We have been warned about this by all the smart tailoring establishments, and now its actual presence is forced upon us. This new homespun suit retains its sporting quality without sacrificing anything of beauty or gracefulness. One little homespun suit is shown in the illustration on this page. Its color is a heathery gray and its cut is beautiful in its originality, being a distinct departure from the coat that always had to have large patch pockets and belt hitched tightly about the figure at an unbecoming angle.

The wraps and the frocks that go with them are an important consideration of the woment. Something a little while ago was said about the wrap coat disappearing from among us, but there is no evidence of anything of that sort. The cape wrap, with or without sleeves or appendages approaching sleeves, is as smart a thing as it ever was, and it seems that there are many ways to make it look entirely new—almost original. In the first place, the wrap must be a trifle shorter in the front than it is in the back, and this trick is accomplished by crossing the front sections on a slanting line. When there is fur, it is not of extraordinary width or length. There is a narrow collar, which may or may not be buttoned closely under the chin, and when it is open it is at its most becoming stage. Then there are the sleeves, which sometimes are merely long slits through which the arms are permitted to protrude when circumstances make such a procedure necessary. Sometimes there are cosy little cuffs put on somewhere in the sides of the cape, and these go by the dignified title of sleeves. Then again there are no places for the hands and arms to peep through. They must needs be tucked under the ample folds of the wrapping cape or they must appear from the closing of the cape in front when necessary. Wraps which are partly coat and partly cape are still as much worn as ever, and one cannot wonder at their popularity when it is realised how vastly becoming they are to almost every type of feminine beauty.

Duvetyne is the all-pervading material for wraps and wrap coats. It may be wool velour if it insists upon being useful, but it must not be any one of the plain surfaced materials, for then the half of its comfortable warmness takes its departure. On the wraps without fur the big folding collar still holds its own, and this is one of the very most becoming states to which the wrap has attained, for much can be done with a collar of that sort to suit an individual style. It can lie flat upon plump and round shoulders, or it can be gathered puffily about arms and neck that are not so fortunate in their roundness. Then when it is thrown back it makes a becoming setting for the gown which, if it is cleverly chosen, will have its color conform with that of the wrap itself.

As yet, these frocks worn under cosy wraps have been made of silk and satin, for any fabric at all heavier than those would make the combination too warm a thing for any days that we have had so far on the Fall calendar.

The silk daytime dresses are a little different from those of the Spring and Summer in that they are made of heavier silks and are apt to be of the crepe de chine weaves rather than satins or taffetas. These newer crepe de chines are nothing like their forebears of past years. They are thick and heavily woven, and they have drapable qualities which heretofore have only been dreamed about. A dress of one of them can be made on plain, slim lines, and it can fall in the most beautiful folds for all that.

One dress of this heavy crepe de chine seen ately was made of dull copper color. The skirt was draped in four sections, so that one fell over the other in the most amazing and puzzling manner. As the woman who wore it came down a wide flight of stairs she looked as though she were some marvelous sort of modern danger swaying long scarfs about herself, intead of its being merely a smart new frock quite consistently and perfectly put together. As far as the observer could see, there was no trimming on this frock. The rounded neck and the elbow-length sleeves were finished off plainly and the waistline was high. There was only the draping of the skirt to relieve any possible monotony.

Brown seems to be a very good Fall color, if these first dresses are to be considered as any criterion. Another dark brown satin, with a heavily woven "crepy" background, was made with a very tight, short skirt that had four panels swinging loosely over it and looped under the skirt at its hem. There was a panel, too, at the back of the bodice, and, as with the frock just described, there was no other trimming used. The cut and the making and the material of the frock were its only claims to distinction, which distinction it managed to achieve beyond the shadow of any doubt.

Another heavy silk dress was made of a taupe gray and it had a long tunic heavily embroidered for half a solid yard in the same color as the material. Then the tunic was lined with a layer of gold and bright green chiffon which gave a charming and illusive color note as the skirt of the tunic, slit at the side, swung to and fro.

A dress of black satin made somewhat in this same manner was embroidered around all of its edges in wool of the blue and green and white, with gilt threads running through the design. Its lining was a flaring burnt orange. The effect of all this bright color was not nearly so startling as it may sound; it had much of the Bulgarian look about it, as it appeared worn by a decided brunette, who had on a rolled velvet turban of black.

As yet most of the shoes that one sees are high-heeled pumps, some with long and fewer with short vamps. Many of them are still light in tone, the tan and gray suedes being most popular. Lace stockings or those with dropped stitches are very much to be seen. Possibly they are making their last appearances before the days get too cold to accommodate them gracefully, for, with skirts as short as they are, woolen stockings will surely be more in demand than ever.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.

GIRL IS ERRATIC UNTIL SHE WEDS

'Her Security, Peace, Happiness Lie In Wifehood, Motherhood, Homehood'

London, September 15.—Dr. Josiah Oldfield, a popular writer and speaker on social subjects, who has been making an analytical, psychological study of suicide statistics, has attempted to interpret the suicide figures for America lately printed here.

With special reference to the number of women suicides in America, Dr. Oldfield said:

"They emphasise my point that every woman needs a man to lean upon; that until she is safely anchored in wedlock a woman is an unstable vessel and liable to capsize; that her security and peace and happiness lie in wifehood, motherhood and homehood.

"It is a sad pity that while the world was mad with rejoicing over the armistice and the end of the ghastly nightmare of war, many women went mad through the pangs of guilty conscience when they knew that their husbands were returning and their infidelity would be discovered.

"However, the statistics of suicides from America are only for last year and therefore are of little value in building up sex theories. We must not forget that last year was the year of American men returning from the war and, therefore, among men there would not be so many left who would want to commit suicide."

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CARDINAL AMETTE DIES IN PARIS AT 70

Worn By Labors In War, Archbishop Spent Last Days At Antony

STANCH IN ALLIES' CAUSE

Organised Relief After Air Raids On Churches—Ordered Long Te Deums Of Victory

Paris, Aug. 29.—Cardinal Leon Adolphe Amette, Archbishop of Paris, died suddenly at 6 o'clock this morning at Antony, near Paris, where he was enjoying a vacation. The body was brought to his Paris residence this afternoon.

Leon Adolphe Amette was born at Douville, diocess of D'Evreux, on Sept. 6, 1850, and he received his education there and at Paris, where he attended the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He was ordained priest on Dec. 20, 1873, and became Vicar of the Cathedral of Notre Dame and Secretary of the Archdiocese of Paris in 1880. He was named Vicar General of D'Evreux at this time and became Bishop of Bayeux on Nov. 28, 1898.

On February, 1906, he was made Titular Archbishop of Siden and Oadjutor Archbishop of the Archdiocess of Paris, in which office he was installed on April 28, 1906. Monsignor Amette was created Cardinal at the Consistory held in Rome on Nov. 27, 1911, having succeeded Cardinal Richard as Archbishop of Paris earlier in the same year.

During the war the Cardinal was tireless in exhorting France to victory over the Germans, and, at the close of the war, he ordered that a long series of Te Deums be sung in all the churches of the diocese.

"Let prayers for peace be continued until the treaties are concluded with the powers with which France was at war," he wrote in his pastoral letter.

The prelate voiced a vehement protest of the ruthless German air raid which resulted in the destruction of the Church of St. Germain d'Auxerois during Palm Sunday services, and the killing of many members of the congregation. He organised relief work after many of these raids.

The Cardinal presided at many victory ceremonies and services for the heroic dead of France and others of the Allies, at which he paid eloquent tribute to those who "died in the the cause of right."

He consistently protested against radical styles for women's dresses, and on one occasion sanctioned the posting of a letter over a church door forbidding entrance to women wearing low-necked dresses or those not reaching their ankles. He also decreed that certain types of dancing were unsuitable, including the tango and the fox trot. Later he proclaimed that the tango was fit to be taught, even in convent schools. This was after the International Conference of Dancing Masters had made certain changes in the dance as it was being taught in Paris at the time.

BLIND GIRL MAKES HER WAY ALONE

Journeys From Middle West To New York To Write Of What She 'Sees'

Blind from birth, without excess funds to pay for guidance and attention, Carroll Rickert, a young girl, recently made her first journey on the cars alone, and she chose for this great adventure the distance that lies beween Kansas City and New York.

No one met her at points where it was necessary to change cars; she was in no one's care when a cyclone delayed the train six hours coming into Cleveland and she realised that she was to be on the train a night longer than her funds guaranteed, she was not afraid.

"The porter," she says, "gave me a blanket and a pillow, and I slept very well; but the cyclone was awful. The hail beat against the car windows, and the train stopped for a long long time. It grew very dark. I felt it growing dark. No one spoke to me; I found after I left Chicago that other passengers on the train were not so friendly as they were in the Middle West. Then we had to stop again to clear away the debris on the track before we could go on."

A TAXI TOOK HER TO FRIENDS

Friends of friends were to meet her in New York. They failed. She did not know their names nor their addresses, but she recalled the address of a family whose son she knew in Kansas, and calling a taxi went out there.

"It was away out in East 153d Street," she says, "so you can imagine what my taxicab bill was. I did not even know if they still lived there, and was so glad when the driver helped me up the steps and I found the woman I was seeking. Through the editor of a magazine for the blind I afterwards secured a boarding place nearer town."

Miss Rickert studied music and journalism in the University of Kansas and came to New York that she might perfect herself in music and perhaps interest publishers in music of her own composition. To pay her way, for her father is a farmer and they haven't an abundance of this world's goods Miss Rickert is writing about New York as "seen" by one who is blind for a Kansas City paper.

INTERVIEWS HELEN KELLER

"I think I did an interview with Helen Keller quite well," she says, "and personality work is what I like best. Then I wrote up Saint Patrick's Cathedral as I saw it. Isn't it a beautiful place? My latest story was what I saw in Asbury Park. I have a guide to take me to these places that I write about and to take me to my music lessons, and I pay her for her trouble. Naturally, she tells me of all we are seeing, but my imagination is so active I try to write of scenes as they appear to me."

New York lures men and women of all conditions, ambitions, and ages; that it should have an influence on one who has never seen, one who came into this world on a little way-off farm in Kansas, and should give her the courage to make the journey alone to try her fortunes, without money or friends in the largest city in the world, is a new sort of proof of its power.

"But I am making friends every day," cheerfully. "Some days I get discouraged because it is so hard to remember when I write that I do not see as other folks see, and this does not please the editor. But I try to keep up my courage. It means so much to my mother to see my stories in print, and to me it means money to pay for my music."

—*New York Evening Post.*

Prince Carol Sets Sail With Cocktail Shaker And Bartenders' Guide

Delay In Departure Of Aquitania Permits Heir To Rumanian Throne To Entertain Young Woman And Buy Talking Machine

New York, September 7.—Delay in the departure of the Aquitania, on which he was booked as a passenger, enabled Crown Prince Carol of Rumania to acquire a talking machine and a copy of a bartenders' guide and to entertain an American girl whose father he knew in Rumania. And it was whispered around the corridors of his suite in the Waldorf Astoria that friends who had gathered to wish him godspeed were able to drink his health in a concoction prepared by his own princely hands.

During his visit here Prince Carol was presented with a cocktail shaker. Today for reasons which may have been prompted by the possession of the necessary ingredients, he made a request for a copy of the bartenders guide.

A troop of secretaries and bellboys were despatched to nearby bookstores and former barrooms. One by one they returned empty-handed until finally interpreter Lacroix appeared with one of the books. It was rumored he obtained it from the office of a hotel publication.

One searcher reported that at one of the leading bookstores of the city he could not find books dealing with the preparation of alcoholic drinks. They told him they had taken books dealing with potent beverages off their shelves with the passing of the Volstead act.

ENTERTAINS MISS BOYLE

Learning that Miss Flora Boyle, a daughter of Col. J. W. Boyle, who is on a mission in Rumania, was living at the Hotel Bronteli, on West Twenty-seventh Street, Prince Carol expressed a desire to see her. He announced that he would be on board the Aquitania an hour earlier to receive her. When it became apparent that the steamer could not leave on schedule, he invited her to accompany him on a shopping tour. Prince Carol and Miss Boyle went to a music shop on West Forty-second street, where he purchased a talking machine and a number of records, chiefly operatic selections.

According to Miss Boyle, the prince did not care for American jazz pieces played for him. He purchased all of the available selections from Madama Butterfly. He was greatly interested in a repeating device by which a record may be played several times without starting the machine anew.

Col. Boyle is credited by the Rumanian people with having been instrumental in inducing the prince to agree to the annulment of his marriage to Mlle. Zizi Lambrino, for whom he renounced the crown for a time. Col. Boyle during the war outfitted a machine gun unit from Alaska, where he was a mine owner, and sent it to Europe. Some of the members of the unit were detailed with the Rumanian army as instructors. Since the war Col. Boyle has remained in Rumania, engaged in work for the Rumanian government.

Prince Carol and his entourage left the Waldorf Astoria soon after 3 o'clock to go aboard the Aquitania. A large delegation from the Rumanian colony was on hand to wish him a good voyage.

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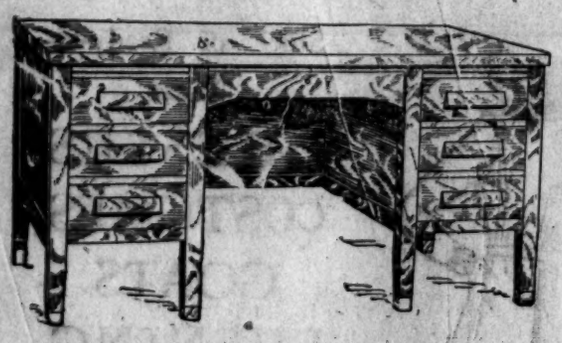

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The Oldest Silk Emporium in the Orient.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1920

AUTO'S QUALITY IN WORK ALONE

Surface No Proof, Declares Walter Beall In Discussing Trade

It is abundantly evident that the motor car buying public is reaching, desperately for quality. The market is filled with superficial-quality cars. By this is meant, good lines, good paint and upholstery, trim-looking motors, quiet operation and very often correct fundamental design.

But the car-buyer has reached the point where he demands quality through and through. An assembly of standard units alone does not satisfy him. He wants to know that the design of the car is correct not merely in its fundamentals, but in all of the little details where trouble begins to show first.

A local dealer recently made some interesting remarks on this important subject of "quality design."

"No motor vehicle can be expected to give complete satisfactory results to its owners, he said, "unless the quality ideal was in mind from the inception of the original design.

"Every unit entering into the construction must be given the most careful consideration when the design is originally laid down, and, at no point in the design, can manufacturing cost be subordinated to the eventual service result, if the buyer is to obtain complete satisfaction or to obtain value received.

"More than ever before, the buying public is appreciating the fact that the first cost of a motor car is only a very small part of the total investment and is buying cars in terms of cost per mile, or a total cost per year, over a period of years. The lowest cost per mile or the lowest cost per year, which is another way of saying 'complete satisfaction' can only be obtained in a quality design.

"Many cars today are fundamentally correct in design, but the user does not obtain a satisfactory result, because proper attention has not been given to the design or seemingly trivial details of construction.

"An analysis of the maintenance costs of the average high-grade car will show an astonishing proportion of expense chargeable to troubles which start from trivial causes. Many users are discovering this fact, and the car manufacturers are going to be compelled to design to overcome such troubles or else go out of business. In other words the manufacturer, who has the vision to recognise that quality is most economical in the long run, and the courage to produce quality cars, will find all the business he can handle from motorists, who, from experience, know the shortcomings and upkeep expense of cheaply designed and constructed vehicles."

Needle Valve May Be Worn Where Gas Leaks

If there is a constant dripping of gasoline from the carburetor, the float valve mechanism is not operating as it should. When the level of fuel in the float bowl reaches the proper height, the needle valve controlling the flow of gasoline into the reservoir of the carburetor should shut off.

If it does not work properly, the adjustment should be checked up, and the valve and its seat examined for dirt or grit. Perhaps the needle valve is worn, in which case it should be carefully ground into a good seat—Motor Life.

ROUND WHEELS

Truck wheels are made round with a purpose. A flat spot on a solid tire imposes severe shocks on the springs, not to mention accentuated vibration on other parts of the chassis. Therefore keep the wheels round.

Next Year To Make History, American Builders Say

All Production Records To Be Broken In U. S. 1921, Is Forecast

Detroit, October 15.—In recent years it has been said by numbers of men in the automotive business that they take the Ford Motor company's business and annual schedule for the next season as a barometer of the industry and trade. In other words, these men believe that if the Ford people decide to build more cars in 1921 than in 1920 it is an indication that they consider the outlook for the automobile business to be better next year. That is the way of gauging the situation quite well, because the Ford company is perhaps in a better way of knowing what's going on in this country from a business standpoint than any other industrial institution.

4,000 CARS DAILY OUTPUT

And when one finds out what Henry Ford's organisation has sent out word to all its suppliers of materials, that is to say, to the body makers and hundreds of other big and smaller manufacturers who do work of one kind or anther for the Ford company, that the building program for the fiscal year 1921, starting Aug. 1, calls for a production of 4,000 cars a-day, instead of 3,000 as in 1920, then he can go home and sleep quite soundly and need not worry as to those panic days, and bad times, and other pessimistic rumors which are being spread by either ignorant people or by some who have special reasons to try and get people scared. It is safe to say that even the Ford people with their immense resources, their big surplus, etc., would not go ahead and prepare for the making of some 250,000 more cars than they put out this year, not to mention the thousands of additional tractors which they will also build. The money involved for the company's total production for the next season cannot well be estimated, but it is figured that a moderate total would be $250,000,000.

BAROMETER OF BUSINESS

No concern, however prosperous, would be willing to go ahead and risk even half that amount if it had the slightest idea that bad times were ahead, or that the demand for the automobile, as has been claimed by some, is going to fall off from now on. But while the Ford doings are of special interest, the fact remains that there are several hundred other automobile makers in the country and hundreds of parts and accessory makers who depend upon them. Most of them, it may be said without fear of contradiction, are confident that next year will be a good year, even a better year than this one has been for many of them.

That the automobile business is by no means on the brink of collapsing is again shown in the case of several Michigan manufacturer's reports.

When the Hupp Motor Car Corporation of Detroit made public its annual statement for its fiscal year 1920, which came to a close June 30, it was stated that the company made and shipped 20,705 cars, or nearly 83 percent in excess of its production and shipments of 1919. The profits of the company were about four times as high as what they had been the year before.

BUSINESS GROWS BIGGER

From Lansing comes the report that the Reo Motor Car Company, during August, established a new sales record, and that its business is keeping on being the biggest it ever had. According to Vice-President R. H. Scott, the big plant has more men at work now than ever before, the total being 5,200. In addition there are some 500 Reo men employed at Reo branches throughout the country.

The Buick Motor Company of Flint, Mich., is said to be in receipt of more orders from its distributors than at any time since Buicks have been made. The same condition is said to be prevailing with other General Motors controlled concerns.

Poor Brakes Cause Many Bad Accidents

Are you sure of your brakes? Are they nearly 100 percent efficient? Say next Sunday you lead out faithful little car, pack in the wife and kids and go bowling down the main streets, feeling as big as life with the speedometer registering 20 miles an hour. And say that just ahead of you a big truck comes shooting out of a side street—if you slam on your brakes can you bring your car to a stop within 37 feet. If you can't, you are liable to muss up the wife and family a little bit—you may possibly dent the truck—you are sure to arouse the wrath of local police officials.

According to a huge chart worked out by automobile engineers which has been sent to the police department, any car going 20 miles an hour should stop within the space of 9.2 feet—if they can't stop within such a space in an emergency the brakes are not working properly. The chart is representative of the national brake inspection movement which is being advocated by Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York City; Raymond Pullman, superintendent of police at Washington, and many of the progressive police officials in towns and cities throughout the country. Legislation is being proposed requiring annual brake inspection of all cars—safety first societies are endorsing the idea, and, like the glaring headlight and boisterous cut-out, it is only a question of time before the inefficient brake will be a thing of the past.

The police, however, aren't going to wait for any legislation—they say that any automobile owner who doesn't care enough about his own safety, to say nothing of the public's safety, is a criminal menace to the city and will be regarded as such by the police department.

Here's Simple Way To Test Gas Purity

The motorist who wants to test his gasoline for purity may find the following suggestion useful: Put some gasoline in a bottle and add a little concentrated sulphuric acid. Shake the bottle well at intervals for three or four hours. The acid will form a distinct layer or stratum, drawing into itself all the impurities in the fuel, so that the degree of discoloration found in the acid will be a measure of the purity of the gasoline. A useful test to determine whether gasoline has corrosive properties is to drop in the fluid a bit of copper. If the copper turns blue or green the assumption is that the gasoline contains corrosive elements.

SIDELIGHTS ON TWO RACE DRIVERS

De Palma Spotless While O'Donnell Simply Turns His Cap Around

Ralph De Palma, daring and popular race driver, believes in starting a race with every bit of equipment able to stand even an army inspection.

Racing fans always comment favorably on the fact that the cream-colored Ballot car, owned by De Palma, always rolls to the tape shining and speckless. He and Peter De Paolo, his nephew and mechanic, always appear in spotless white racing suits. Both are clean shaven as if about to attend a social function.

PIT MEN IN WHITE

In De Palma's pits every man wears immaculate suits of white, with sun hats of white duck, and each appears more ready to officiate at a wedding than to supply oil and gasoline to a speeding racer.

When De Palma wins—it's a "clean" victory in every sense of the word.

"Nonchalant" Eddie O'Donnell, veteran racing driver, has earned his title by making no particular preparation for races in so far as clothes are concerned.

O'DONNELL DIFFERENT

When about to roll to the starting line of a contest, Eddie simply turns his cap around with the peak to the back, ties a silk handkerchief around his neck for use in wiping dust from his goggles, pulls the eye-protectors down and is then ready to pit his wits against the field at 100 miles an hour.

No one-piece racing suits, helmets or leather leggins for O'Donnell. Working trousers and khaki shirt are good enough for Eddie. Racing is all in a days work, and when its over "Nonchalant" Eddie smiles quietly and says, "Where do we go from here."

WELL, WELL!

Throughout the United States the overall width of motor vehicles varies in different states from 90 to 114 inches and the length from 30 to 65 feet.

Don't Scrape Curbs Drivers Are Warned

Here is a little story—a true one—about a professor in science at Yale and his first automobile, a handsome sedan equipped with everything fancy, including a set of cord tires.

The professor had a lot of fun learning to drive, and got by without a penny of expense until, after 700 miles of travel, he found that the front tire on the right side of the car was going to pieces.

He took the worn tire off and replaced it with a new shoe, only to find that it broke down in exactly the same way in less than a thousand miles.

Then he talked it over with his tire dealer, who promptly asked him whether in driving up to a curb he was in the habit of letting the tire graze along the curb. Receiving an affiairmative answer the tire man explained that such treatment would ruin any tire.

"Every time a driver allows his tire to scrape along a curb, he scraps several dollars in wear off the tire," says the United States Tire Company. "The grinding causes the rubber covering to break away from the carcass and at times does harm to the carcass itself."

Auto Hospitals Appear In Illinois

Link by link we are losing the chains that formerly bound the rural districts in a bondage of isolation, discomfort, ignorance and disease.

In a recent issue, one of the national motoring magazines pictures describe a "traveling hospital which bids fair to place the country on an equality with urban communities with respect to the prevention of needless disease. The motorised hospital travels about the farming districts in Central Illinois, visiting isolated farms and country villages. In these latter the doctors are given the benefit of consultation with physicians of national reputation, who being on the spot, actually study the individual cases and cooperate in any possible way.

"The traveling clinic carries a complete equipment of medical apparatus, most of which is beyond the means of the country practitioner."

OVERLAND WINNER IN UNIQUE RACE

Light Car Stands Test Of Rough Brick Track On Speedway

A new citation badge has been pinned on the famous Overland stock car that ran 5,452 miles over Indiana country roads early this year. The new citation is for a remarkable performance in a race against the hour hand of a clock on the hard-riding Indianapolis speedway, says C. J. White, of the Central Garage, local agents for the Willys Overland Company.

The Overland car, after being used in road work for 2,000 miles, made its record of 5,452 miles in 168 hours' continuous driving over frozen country roads early in March. It then went back into service as a passenger car for road salesmen, and then covered some 6,500 more miles.

On top of this it was sent out at noon, August 24, on the Indianapolis speedway in an effort to travel 1,000 miles before the hour hand of the clock could complete its cycle. The car not only ran 1,000 miles, but it did it in less than the twenty-four hours allotted.

HARD COURSE

The Indianapolis speedway is considered one of the hardest race course in the world. It is constructed of brick, and few repairs have been made to the roadbed since it was laid ten years ago. In that time the elements have roughened it and today the car that travels over it undergoes more racking vibration than would be received upon the ordinary country road.

The Overland, however, came through with flying colors. It was driven by four amateur drivers, who took turn about, driving two hours each and then resting six hours. To cover the 1,000 miles it was necessary for the car to maintain a much higher average rate of speed than is ever exacted for any period of time from any car by the average car owner.

MUFFLER OPEN

But, with muffler open, the car responded nobly to the test. Throughout the daylight hours it sped around the great two and a half mile oval, and when the evening hours came the speed was increased.

No more dramatic sight was ever witnessed on the scene of the world's most classic automobile contests than was the sight of the light car, guided by two spotlights, roaring past the great empty stands which seemed to throw an even more intense blackness of shadow upon the night-shrouded course. The car in this remarkable run proved that the stamina and stability which gave a hardihood necessary to negotiate 5,452 miles in 168 hours gave also that extreme flexibility of motor which permitted its power plant to hold the car to the high speed necessary to cover 1,000 miles in less than twenty-four hours.

It was an expression of the new union of economy and stamina on the American highway.

The run was observed by Secretary Scroggin of the Hoosier Motor Club and other officials.

Tighten Lugs Slowly When Fastening Rims

It is very important after a tire has been changed that the rim shall be properly replaced. In this connection it is not good practice to tighten each lug fully before going to the next. The proper way is to tighten one lug a little, then the one opposite a little, and so on until they are all snugly in place. If each lug is tightened all the way the rim is likely to go on a little askew, and this makes for squeaks and general looseness, perhaps to the extent of the rim's working off.

TIRE TREADS BLACK FOR GOOD REASONS

Manufacturers Find That Carbon Is Better Toughener Than Is Zinc

Why are most tire treads black?

It is safe to assume that few motorists know, unless they happen to be familiar with the technical processes involved in the manufacture of automobile tires.

It is likewise safe to assume, according to a local dealer that numerous motorists entertain the idea that tire treads are "tinted" to make them pleasing in appearance.

To a certain extent the latter is true, but there is a more practical reason for black treads, explained by distributors as follows:

Everyone remembers when practically all auto tires were white, which was due to the use of zinc oxide as a toughener of rubber. The reason tires are black now is because carbon black has to a large extent superseded zinc oxide in tire manufacturing.

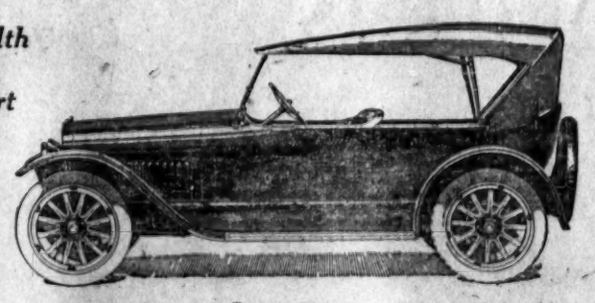
The reason manufacturers favor carbon black is that it is 500 times microscopically finer that zinc oxide, and experiments and practical demonstration have shown that the carbon black combines with rubber in a manner to make for greater density and a lower specific gravity.

Introducing the New

Commonwealth and Craw Elkhart Magneto

FOUR

1920 MODELS in stock



This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 117-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires

Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES

are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES

GOODYEAR TIRES

Red Spot Searchlights. Ford Spare Parts.

Indian Motor Cycles, 1 & 2 cyl. models in stock

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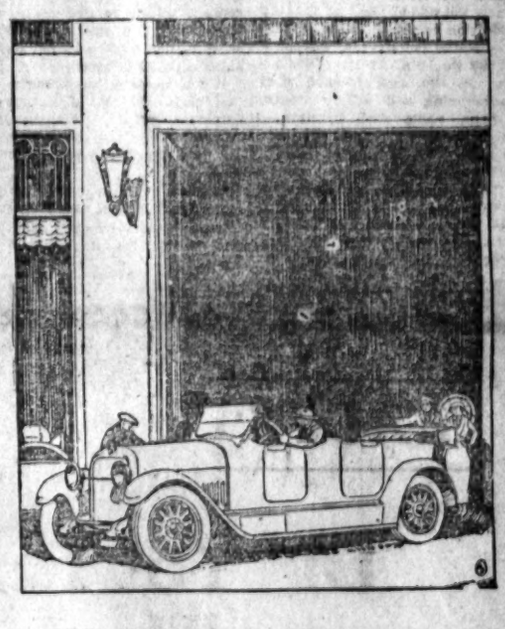
THE FEI LUNG GARAGE — SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.

Hire Service, 153-4 Hupeh Road. Tel. C. 4133. Show Rooms & Shops, F. 1787 Bubbling Well. Tel. W. 933.



MERCER

NO other American car embodies so many of the principles of design which have given the best European cars their popularity.

A Hare's Motors product and therefore sterling.

A distributor to sell the Mercer and to represent Hare's Motors will shortly be appointed in the chief trading centres of the Far East.

Used Automobiles

WANTED — ROADSTERS, TOURINGS—LIMOUSINES — WILL PAY CASH

The Central Garage Co., USED CAR DEPARTMENT, *J. W. DAVIS, Manager*

Tel., Central 3809

2a, Jinkee Road

AUTOS BOOST EFFICIENCY OF 6,000,000 MEN

Owners Say Cars Increase Business By 57 Percent In Questionnaires

More than 6,800,000 men added 57 percent to their productive efficiency during the past year. More than 2,300,000 families have found it possible to live in the suburbs or otherwise improve their home surroundings. A working force equivalent to 1,600,000 laborers is being applied to farming. Such is the creative effectiveness of the passenger car, as reported in replies to thousands of cards sent to car owners.

This questionnaire, conducted by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, went to automobile license holders taken at random from the registration lists of 10 widely diverse States: California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Texas and Wyoming.

Ninety percent of the owners reported that they used their cars more or less for business, while 10 percent stated that their automobiles were for recreation use only. The average in creased efficiency of the car owner is 56.7 percent. A number report but small gain in productivity, but this is heavily overbalanced by the testimony of farmers who have added nearly 70 percent to their labor effectiveness, and by doctors and salesmen whose business is doubled, tripled and in some cases quadrupled through the use of the car.

The use of the passenger car, accordingly, has meant a net gain to industry of 3,000,000 men. There are more than 7,000,000 automobile owners in the country, each increasing his efficiency 56.7 percent through the use of the car, making an addition to the business productivity of the country in excess of 3,000,000 workers. As there are between 800,000 and 900,000 men manufacturing and selling passenger cars, parts and accessories, there remains a net gain of more than 3,000,000 men. If one were to add the productivity efficiency of the 750,000 motor trucks now in use a still greater gain would be shown.

The largest gain in productivity has been in farm life. There are 2,367,000 farmers owning cars.

Heed These Notes And Avoid Trouble

When the road is greasy and narrow and you must pass another car at speed, check some distance away. A skid as you pass the other fellow may interest the heirs of both.

A safety mirror on every road vehicle, please!

Do not run up to the back of cars and then jam on your brakes violently. The man who makes a good average keeps his car going all the time. He does not have to go down a speed owing to violent braking.

Don't try to show off. The man who drives within a foot of danger may also be within a foot of the grave. In this case a mile is better than a miss.

At a cross-road do not regard the blowing of your horn as the whole duty of man—or woman. If you blow and carry on the other man may do the same. The Coroner will interview the survivor.

Having taken a decision, stick to it. The man who hesitates is lost. Remember that the other driver may be watching your movements and depending upon them.

RIM CUTS PRIMARY CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Rim cuts cause more tires to be prematurely junked than almost any other tire injury. This is the statement of experts of the tire repair school conducted by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

Probably other causes of tire neglect send more tires to the scrap heap—tires that have been incapacitated and are beyond repair—but a majority of the rim cut tires reposing in junk yards should not be there—they can be successfully repaired, say these experts.

A rim cut tire is usually relegated to the discard because the tire repair man says, "It can't be repaired." He should say, "I don't know how to repair it." The last remark would be the reply of a majority of tire repair men if they were willing to admit their lack of knowledge of their trade.

If the motorist would make sure that he is picking the best tire repair man in his community or his city he will make sure to select the repair man who can repair rim cuts.

Rim cut repairs as well as successful methods of repairing every known injury to fabric and cord tires are taught at the Goodrich school.

WRECKING AUTO DIFFICULT TASK

Movie Actors Have Problem On Hands In Latest 'Stunts'

Everyone has seen the movie thrillers where the villain goes shooting over the cliff in his high-powered automobile to be torn into tiny bits by the rough and rugged landscape between the top and the bottom of the mountain. The automobile resembles a fragment of the junkman's heaven in the close-up at the end of the fall.

Did you ever stop to think that the business of wrecking automobiles for the movies is not always as easy an affair as it appears? Sometimes—though not often—the machine absolutely refuses to wreck.

Such is the story B. J. Dunn, sales manager for C. D. Rand & Co., Northern California Mercer distributers, tells of the Mercer they tried to smash up in Lionel Barrymore's latest starring vehicle, "The Master Mind."

"The property man secured an old 1911 Mercer roadster that had had almost active kind of a life," according to Dunn. "This car had been purchased for the specific purpose of wrecking it, but the movie people found it next to impossible to accomplish this object. The idea was to have the car break through a stout fence and fall down a sharp declivity, turning over in the process.

"Before they could get the desired effect they had to go through the scene five times, using up a great deal of film. The first four times the car smashed through the fence, but absolutely refused to turn over, landing right side up—like a cat—on all four occasions. The fifth time, with the aid of 'trick' ropes, they got the Mercer to overturn, but when the car was turned up again on its wheels it was found that there was no material injury to any of the major parts of the motor assembly, and the property man drove the 'wreck' away under its own power."

Steel Will Remove Bushings

A tool for removing steering spindle bushings may be made from a piece of three-eighth-inch round steel, which should be cut slightly about two inches from the end. The tool will have to be long enough to pass through the steering knuckle and leave an inch or two sticking out, on which to hammer.

AUTOMOBILE OF TODAY LIKENED TO WATCH

"If you were to ask a business man whether a certain make of watch, having in mind certain makes that have established a reputation for being as near perfect a time piece as man can make them, what would his answer be?"

"His answer undoubtedly would be 'Yes!—unquestionably.'

"And if you were to ask him further, do you consider that watch a good buy, of course he would say yes again.

"Then suppose you ask him the price of that make of watch.

"Why, he'd say that depends. It varies with the style of model of watch you select, but that doesn't really matter, the factory is reliable, builds a good product whatever the price is, you may be sure that it is fair that you will be getting full value for your money.

"It is practically a certainty that he wouldn't even know the selling price of any one style. Yet he insist that it was a good buy.

"Motor cars are no different from watches. They are both mechanical contrivances, manufactured to fill the urgent needs of mankind, yet it is surprising to see men with just such fixed opinions going out and purchasing a watch without hardly a thought of price and in the next minute shopping for days trying to drive a hard bargain with the one thought of price in mind, forgetting quality.

"This one fact is responsible for more disappointed owners than any one other thing in the automobile trade. Price represents to a certain extent quality, but there is a difference in quality at every price hence the buyer today must first satisfy himself as to the quality of the car he desires to own at the price that he can afford. Make sure of the quality first and then do your shopping as to the price."

REPAIRS—DUNLOP—RETREADING

carried out on all makes of tyres

BUT

DUNLOPS are done at half-price

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

20 Kiukiang Road

Phone 2248 Cables: "Pneumatic"

FACTS

Did You Know That The Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Possessed These Refinements?

As a prospective purchaser you should be vitally interested. Compare these specifications with any car in its class:

THREE-POINT CANTILEVER SPRINGS
CROWNED ONE-PIECE FENDERS (pressed steel)
DEMOUNTABLE RIMS (one spare)
SELECTIVE TYPE TRANSMISSION
POSITIVE STEERING CONTROL
2-PIECE VENTILATING WIND-SHIELD
ONE-MAN TOP (Pantasote)
BOSCH HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO
BAKED ENAMEL PAINT

THREE SPEEDS FORWARD, ONE REVERSE—TWO SEPARATE BRAKE SYSTEMS
GUARANTEED GASOLINE MILEAGE—22 MILES PER GALLON (AM.)

FACTS

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a, Jinkee Road SOLE AGENTS Tel. Central 3809

Boost for good roads in China

FACTS

BRITAIN SETS PACE IN AID FOR AUTOISTS

English Association Patrols Highways To Help Out Traveling Public

BY ZOE BECKLEY
(In Motor)

It may be fun to start out on one of those unplanned motor tours, deciding to "step off just anywhere it looks good." But by the time you have reached the turning that leads to the place where they have those wonderful chicken dinners, or to the perfectly sweet inn where you want to spend the night, probably everything has gone wrong. You have missed your way. A tire has blown out. The tank is leaking. The engine has a cough. And your wife has just remarked that if you don't get somewhere SOON she'll simply DIE, she's so hungry—and her head's started aching. You suppress your malevolent remarks (pray that someone will come along who knows what ails the thing)—and go on tinkering indefinitely.

Now in England this could not happen—that is, the "tinkering indefinitely" part. Long before things had reached the tragic stage you would have seen coming down the road on a bicycle a clean-cut young man in khakii uniform with blue collar and cuffs and black leggings; on his visored blue cap, on his collar, his sleeve and his wheel-pouch a device with the letters "A. A."

ROAD PATROL SCHEME

He is part of the road patrol system of the Automobile Association and Motor Union, of Great Britain. And he will take care of you, no matter what is the matter. If you are lost he will warn you. If you have suffered breakdown or accident he will fly to you with mechanical help or first-aid treatment, serving or standing by until no longer needed. He is the Good Angel of the Open Road—a composite of police force, Red Cross, repair department and Diplomatic Corps.

Also it is part of his duty to be severe with speedhounds and with convival gentlemen who always stoutly maintain that they "can drive much better after two or three—" (Fill in to suit taste: remember we are speaking as if you were in England). In short, the A. A. Patrol, together with the Point-Duty man and the A. A. Agent and Repairer, has made every highway in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales safe and safe for the motorist and his wife. More than 700 men are on the A. A. Staff and over 20,000 miles of main roads and many much-traveled byways are covered by the A. A. system.

EFFICIENT POLICING

The reason why the policing of British highways has grown into such an efficient thing probably is to be found in the British character itself. Everybody knows that while the average American will "stand for anything" in the way of public inconvenience and injustice, the Englishman will not. When the American "gets stung" he either personally resents it to the accompaniment of much hullaballoo, and gets the matter adjusted to his momentary satisfaction: or he shrugs and "forgets it." Neither method gets anywhere so far as public or permanent improvement is concerned.

The Britisher, on the other hand, when badly used, "simply won't have it." He writes a letter to the Times and starts public agitation over his grievance, or he organises something himself and fights the injustice, usually to success. This was what happened back in 1905 when a number of motorists who made frequent trips from London to Brighton and other resorts on the South coast found themselves trapped with great frequency by naughty policemen who laid snares for the unwary speeder.

Resenting these malicious doings, a small body of automobile owners founded the Automobile Association. Its object was purely defensive—a small freemasonary, a sort of "I'll-help-you-if-you'll help-me" affair. Especially about those bobbies, who vigorously continued their trap laying.

The membership grew to some hundreds and there was presently money enough to inaugurate a modest patrol system on the much-frequented Brighton road. Then, as today, the patrols cruised up and down, giving members information of interest concerning the road, warned them of dangers (including predatory bobbies) and rendered assistance in the many breakdowns that attended rides in the "get-a-horse" days of 15 years ago.

So successful was this experiment that the A. A. expanded the system as rapidly as possible until virtually every highway out of London was monitored, and membership in the association increased by tens of thousands. There were 100,000 A. A.'s at the commencement of the 1914 season.

How Much Should Truck Tires Carry?

Pneumatic tires used in truck service operate under different conditions than those used in passenger car service and the following schedule of inflations and weight carrying capacities has been adopted for the various sizes when used on trucks:

Tire Section Diameter	Inflation Pressure	Load Pounds
4"	70	990
4½"	80	1,280
5"	90	1,700
6"	100	2,200
7"	110	3,000
8"	120	4,000
9"	130	5,000
10"	140	6,000

The inflation pressures listed above correspond with the recommended inflation stamped on the side of the tires in the sizes mentioned with the exception of the 4, 4½ and 5 inch.

The difference in these three sizes is due to the fact that they are used in both passenger car and truck service and, owing to the greater load carried consistently on trucks, the inflation pressure be maintained at the higher figure specified in this schedule.

Campaigns For Good Roads Waged In All Corners Of The World

A review of reports made upon the conditions of roads during the past several months shows favorable progress in the world-wide movement now afoot for better roads, yet shows also that there is constant need for greater effort and more road building.

Transportation, an economic factor influencing the growth and prosperity of every nation is fast winning its due recognition everywhere. Demonstration is proving every day that motor transportation has many individual advantages, while it compares favorably with both for speed and economy. In the any other means of conveyance, United States of America alone, during the past year, almost a billion and a half tons of freight were moved by 750,000 motor trucks.

But motor truck transportation is most profitable when good roads are used. Modern trucks are built to stand any service, and will haul loads through bad road conditions; but it is nevertheless true that they will serve better when those conditions are more favorable. There was undoubtedly a lapse during the war in the proper upkeep and building of roads in many countries. Where roads were not actually destroyed, they were neglected for other more pressing problems. However, attention has fully returned to highway improvement.

URUGUAY BUSY ON ROADS

In South America it is estimated that Uruguay has some four hundred miles of macadamised roads, and per population of 1,500,000 shares only 10,000 motor cars and trucks in 1919, over an area of 72,000 square miles. But the government of Uruguay has proportioned one percent of all taxes received to the betterment of her roads, and much road building is under way. This is one of the most extraordinary examples of the assistance given by government funds to forward road extension.

In Paraguay, outside of towns and cities, scarcely any roads are suitable for motor traffic; most rural roads are navigable only by ox-carts, and new roads are needed. However, laudable plans have also been made in Uruguay, and upon the completion of roads now under the course of construction, this country will be well equipped for motor transportation. In addition to roads under way, plans have been made for financing the building of other new Uruguayan highways.

Motor traffic continues to grow in Canton and South China, despite the fact that no good roads have existed until very recently in that part of the Far East. The recent removal of the Great Wall at Canton, and beginning of work upon a venture to replace this historic landmark with a modern highway has already given impetus to motor transportation ventures in this territory. Those familiar with the situation through intimate knowledge of conditions in Canton, claim that the inevitable effect upon the nation's progress by better transportation will be almost immediate and will indirectly influence a betterment of individual welfare.

WHAT GOOD ROADS CAN DO

South Africa presents interesting figures on the problem of roads. During 1919, in Cape Province, 6,565 passenger cars and 2,122 commercial cars were registered, while in Orange Free State only 472 passenger cars are on record. The great difference in registration in these two states is due largely to the poorer condition of roads in Orange Free State. This is perhaps as good example as any in modern transportation problems, showing how necessary good roads are to the proper interchange off commodities which represents commerce and determines a country's prosperity.

Mention of poor roads in some sections is also made in current Spanish comment upon the popularity one in Spain by motor lorries since the war. Spain is also in line, however, with a vigorous national campaign for good roads, and unfavorable road conditions discovered by new uses of motor cars and trucks are to be changed speedily by plans already formulated.

From Venezuela the poor condition of roads in the past has been keenly regretted, but on the other hand, present improvements are applauded by all leading merchants. Motor activities in Venezuela have followed closely by a proportionate swell of prosperity. Several prominent men of Venezuela have said that the good road movement should have been started sooner. However, with over 2,000 miles of good roads, built and in their credit, Venezuelans have been encouraged to the point of making plans for many hundreds of miles more of new roads.

BEST HIGHWAYS NEEDED

Summaries of motor news from every country in any way dealing with transportation problems unintentionally lay greater stress upon the good roads movement than upon any other matter. There are few countries today that have as excellent roads and highways as they should, excepting the roads in and near cities.

Highway construction of the best quality, intertuban and national, is being urged in all quarters, and where effected is always followed by an increase of transportation that adds to national property.

America Regulates Paris Auto Traffic

At the most congested point in Paris, the Printemps corner, an American army officer undertook to establish traffic regulations for the reckless confusion characteristic of French traffic. Perfect order prevailed during the three hours of the officer's supervision.

'Gas' Dearer Than Wine In Gay 'Paree'

Gasoline has reached "bootleg" prices in Paris, according to word received by the H. S. Honigsberg Company, from Frank G. Folsome of San Francisco, who went abroad to assist in some reclamation work. According to the Buick distributors, motor fuel is selling for $2.28 in Paris, another raise recently having taken effect.

"Wine is cheaper in France than gasoline," the American wrote. "For the equivalent of $1, I can purchase all the good wine I would care to take with my meal. But when it comes to gasoline it's all different. They probably will be bottling gasoline soon and decorating the bottles with gold trappings over the cork.

"But what I wrote to tell you was that I have seen many Buicks in service here after hard work and in reclamation duty. It is rather amusing to see some of the Fresno bodies that have been placed on the veteran chassis which formerly were equipped as ambulances.

"Some of the wealthy Americans brought their large cars over here to 'do' the battlefields. But most of them have been recrated and sent back to the docks, for they ate up too much high priced fuel. I have driven a Buick that recently was shipped over to assist in our work. I could sell the car for twice what it cost in America.

"France is heroically restoring the roads so that one may get that about now by car in fairly good shape."

TRIUMPH

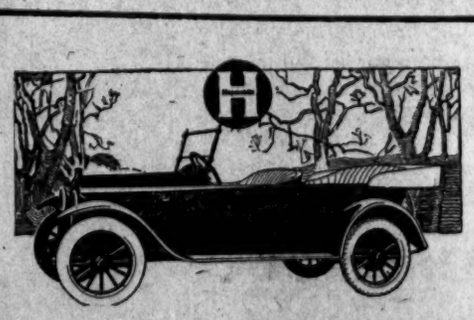
THE Trusty Triumph is for the man who confidently takes the rough road with the smooth—it is ready to go anywhere at any time.

Five years War service proved the positive reliability of this famous "single" and its ability to render prolonged and heavy endurance service.

MOTOR OR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

Works:
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Sole Agents for Northern China
Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association, Ltd.
SHANGHAI



The Hupp Motor Corporation began manufacturing operations in 1908. This long experience is embodied in the present Hupmobile and is one of the main elements of the car's unusual value.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Body Types — Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.

Wheelbase—112 inches (2.84 m).

Cylinders—Four, cast en.l c. removable head 3-1/4" bore x 5-1/2" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.

Starting and Lighting—Electric—two unit system.

Ignition—High tension magneto

Carburettor—Adjustable.

Fuel System—Vacuum feed.

Lubrication—Pressure system with pump.

Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.

Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.

Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).

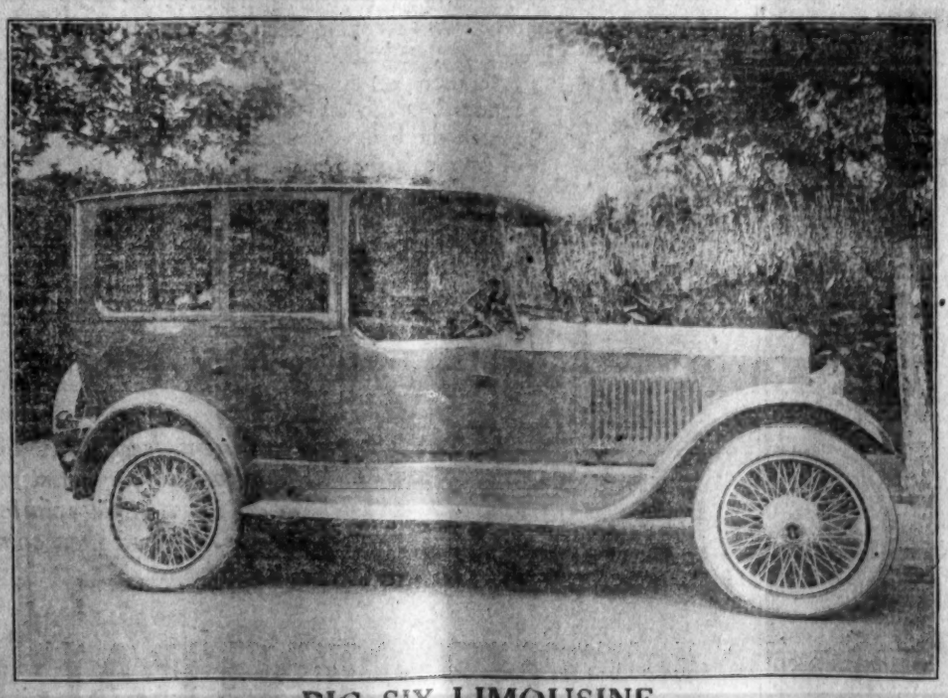
Color—Blue or gray body.

China Motors, Ltd.
STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE
MAIN SHOWROOM
Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

Hupmobile

Studebaker

SPECIAL SIX LIMOUSINE



BIG SIX LIMOUSINE

LIMOUSINES

provide the acme of comfort and luxury at a most reasonable cost. The engine is a Studebaker—the engine famous the world over.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
THOROUGHLY MODERN
MECHANICALLY RIGHT
ECONOMICAL IN
OPERATION and UPKEEP

"Big-Six" Limousine
For those wanting harmony and grace, extraordinary roominess and convenience, with the added advantage of weather defiance. The quality and finish may be equalled by a few cars but excelled by none.

"Special-Six" Limousine
A medium-priced family car with the same quality and finish as the "Big-Six de Luxe."

Ask for a demonstration from

THE
SOLE AGENTS

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643

RALPH DE PALMA'S JINX IS ROUTED

Famous Racing Driver 'Comes Back' In Furiously Contested Race

The jinx which for more than a year has ridden with Ralph De Palma in all the big automobile races of the country has finally been routed.

After repeatedly having victory within his grasp, only to have it snatched from him by some evil genius, the famous driver "came back" gloriously in the 251½ mile road race held at Elgin, Illinois, in one of the most furiously contested races of the year.

And just to emphasize that he is the same master driver as in 1915 when he won the 500 mile Indianapolis event, De Palma made a clean sweep at Elgin, breaking all records for the course. He led the field from start to finish, winning first prize of $6,000 and a special prize of $3,000 for leading each of the 30 laps at $100 each. He was given a great ovation as he pulled into the pits after winning the event.

His time for the race was 3 hours, 9 minutes, 54 seconds and his average speed 79½ miles per hour, a new mark.

Sharing his spectacular victory were the Goodyear cord tires with which his Ballot car was equipped. Maintaining the standard they have set in many other races his Goodyears permitted him to complete the terrific grind without a single stop.

Having established the best time for the course in practice, De Palma was given the honor position at the start and was the first driven to pull away from the tape, his competitors following at intervals of 15 seconds.

On the 19th lap he set a new mark of 6 minutes, 11 seconds for the 8 mile course, clipping 7 seconds from the former record which had held for five years. He ran off the road on the north end of the course during the 21st lap but got back on the track without losing his position.

Tommy Milton and Jimmy Murphy, each piloting Duesenbergs, Ralph Mulford in a Monroe, Eddie O'Donnell at the wheel of a Duesenberg and Percy Ford in a Frontenac, finished second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth respectively, all of them within the money. Murphy and O'Donnell also rode on Goodyear cords.

The next important race of the season will be held October 2 at Fresno, Calif., when the new one-mile board track just completed in the raisin city, will be dedicated. Many of the big drivers have already entered for the 200 mile grind and automobile men are expecting new records to be established at the inauguration of the track.

BOLTS NEED WATCHING

In some cases looseness of the engine bolts which hold the motor in place may cause misalignment of the engine, with serious consequences. If there is even slight looseness of the bolts it may permit the engine support to hammer and pound and in time the supporting arm may actually break off.

ESSEX VIES FOR MAIL RUN TIME

Plane Postal Service Gains Attention; Car's Record But Few Hours Less

Without regard to geographical location, the American public recently focused its attention on the flight of the first transcontinental United States mail airplane. It was realised when the plane successfully traversed the higer air paths and landed in this city with its load of mail, that the event was epochal and perhaps marked the inauguration of a service which before long would prove indispensable in the busy life of the country.

This plane, a huge De Haviland Four, with twelve cylinders, left Mineola, L. I., at 6:41 a.m., Wednesday, September 8, and arrived in San Francisco at 2:23 p.m., Saturday, September 11.

CROSSES U. S. IN 4 DAYS

Yet only a few days previously an Essex car, also carrying the United States mail, crossed the continent in four days, fourteen hours and forty-three minutes—only seven hours and one minute longer than the time required by the Government airplane.

The Essex is only a four-cylinder car, with a motor length over all of only twenty-nine and one-half inches. When the fact is considered that the twelve cylinder De Haviland passed through the upper strata of the air, encountered the tually no obstacles, while the four-cylinder Essex encountered the roughest roads for stretches of hundreds of miles, desert sand, high mountains, tortuous grades, long gumbo stretches, and various other obstacles to speed, and never once exceeded the legal limits for traffic in scores of cities, the magnitude of its wonderful feat becomes apparent.

TRAVELED IN ONE LINE

Moreover, the fact should also be taken into consideration that the big airplane traveled virtually in a straight line for the entire distance, while the route of the Essex was much longer. And then, when it is remembered that not only one, but four Essex cars, two traveling eastward and two westward, made the trip; that all four broke the previous transcontinental speed record, and that their average time was only a little more than four days and twenty-one hours, the praise which the little car really deserves will unquestionably be forthcoming.

LITTLE CHILD CAN OPERATE STARTER

Pleasing Innovation Is Found In Latest Model Out From Haynes Factory

A starter so easy to operate that a little child can make it go by pressing down one wee chubby finger—this is one of the most startling as well as most pleasing innovations of the new series Haynes.

Not that there is any danger of baby's getting the car a-going, for there isn't, but it just goes to show in most striking fashion the extreme simplicity of operation made possible by the improvements of the New Haynes.

For a time automotive designers seemed to think that just about all the improvements to simplicity the operation of an automobile had been invented and incorporated in some make of car. The new Haynes shows that they passed judgment too soon, and that the era of the super-car is just dawning. Ultra simplicity will be the predominant feature of this new era, a sales manager, believes.

"The finest automobiles of the next 'period' will be the least ornate," he declares. "Simplicity of lines without any suggestion of austerity, simplicity of finish without any cheapening of upholstering or other materials, and simplicity of operation without any reduction in ease of control or flexibility of power—these will be the attributes of the super-car. In its adherence to these qualities, I think the new Haynes sets the pace; it is several years ahead of the procession and I would not be the strong believer in Haynes foresight that I am, if I did not believe that this will continue to be the case.

"Be sure as it may, the new Haynes combines quiet dignity of appearance and conservative elegance of finish with the latest mechanical improvements in such a way as to give increased motor power and increased motor pleasure with decreased effort on the part of the driver.

"The new starting device is but one of many improvements to make the business of driving a car one hundred percent pleasure instead of about fifty percent 'job.'

"The day of the 'super-car' is indeed here."

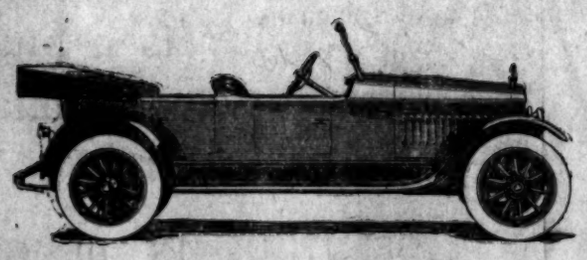
Tin Spout Forms Extension Funnel

An extension funnel is useful in getting at out of the way places, and it may be made by soldering a long tin spout on the end of an ordinary funnel at an angle. A screen soldered and riveted in the body of the funnel will catch any sediment.

Tire Bead Is Good Spark Plug Cleaner

Cut a piece of hard rubber from the bead of a tire and you will find it excellent for cleaning spark plug porcelains without injuring the glazed surfaces. The rubber discloses cracks that would otherwise escape detection.

HUDSON SUPER SIX



The first appearance in China of the new Hudson Super-Six Speedster—the smartest car in Shanghai. Call, or phone us for a demonstration.

R A Hutchinson
SALES MANAGER

HUDFORD GARAGE

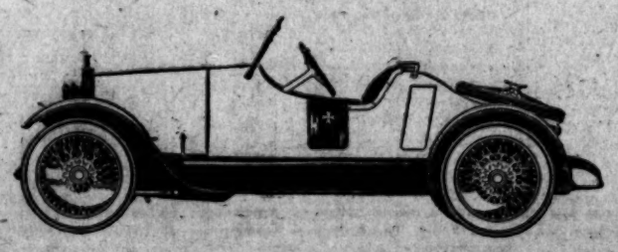
89-91 Rue Montauban

Central 5087 *Central 322*

I speak to you in the first person singular, as I am not an ordinary every-day motor car, but one with A DISTINCT PERSONALITY OF MY OWN.

I AM SUPERFINE IN QUALITY, BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, LIGHT IN WEIGHT, SMALL IN SIZE, AND INEXPENSIVE TO OPERATE. I AM LUXURIOUSLY COMFORTABLE, EASY TO CONTROL, AND MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

I am the TEMPLAR



TWO-PASSENGER TOURING ROADSTER

MY Roadster Body is full hand-hammered aluminium. Two extra wire wheels with tires mounted are carried in a well sunk in my rear deck. I have no doors, but an aluminium step mounted on the outside of my body affords easy entrance. Each side of my body is fitted with an embossed leather scuff pad. Each of my running boards carries a Stanwood rubber safety step plate. There is a foot-rest in front of the right seat. My seats are deep and comfortable. My leather upholstery is detachable, with a choice of either red or black. My fenders, guards and chassis are painted to match the body. You can have me in one of four colors—blue, grey, cream or wine.

My standard gear ratio is 4.4 to 1.

MY windshield is cast bronze, made especially to fit me, weathertight and pitched at a rakish angle. A compartment is build into the side of my body to carry the kodak and compass, which are regular equipment.

My standard equipment includes six Houk wire wheels—black, white or red enamel optional. My equipment also includes six complete Cord Tires and tubes, a rim-wind Keyless Auto Clock, a 75-mile Warner Autometer, a Clinometer (grade indicator), a Compass, Spotlight, Motometer, Kellogg Tire Pump, Inspection Lamp and Cord, and an Autographic Folding Kodak.

I am a new creation in the Sport Model Class. I am Fast, Sporty, and show my class in Every Graceful Line.

Have you seen me about the streets? If so, hasn't your heart gone pit-a-pat? Why not go for a little spin in me—just to make quite sure,—and then come back and write a little cheque?

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a, Jinkee Road Tel. Central 3809

Boost for good roads in China

The Spirit That Won The War

(The following article, published in a trade journal of the Austin Motor Company gives an insight into motor-trade conditions in England)

Old fashioned soldiers like Lord Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, and others, used to proclaim a doctrine which was highly unpalatable to the pacifists. It was this—War evokes the highest attributes of man, at any rate, certain high attributes which are seldom exhibited in times of peace.

There are times when even truth is inexpedient, and, if such a doctrine should be made the pretext for engaging in a single unnecessary war, no words could be too strong to condemn the action. The truth of the doctrine itself is, however, becoming more and more apparent. War does knit up the muscles of effort. It does gather up myriads of futile impulses and weak movements of volition into one tremendous purpose. It does fling a whole nation forward as one man to the accomplishment of an appointed task. "These be virtues indeed."

NEED OF ORGANISATION

Method, organisation and discipline are the magic ministrants in the train of Bemna, who work these miracles, giving to a thousand butterflies the strength of an elephant, and imparting to human flesh and blood the solidity and power of resistance of a sea wall.

The lessons of order and steadfastness were the first commonplaces in the book of war, yet are they so difficult to learn in times of peace, and so infrequently applied to the world of business.

At the present moment, the motor world would be all the better for a little of "the spirit that won the war." It is too much influenced by the faithless and faint hearted, who at the first check are disposed to raise the cry of "sauve qui peut" and to fly back just at the moment when they should fly forwards. The fact is that the British motor industry has before it the finest opportunity of progress which has occurred since the first discovery of the Otto cycle of movements, the internal combustion engine, and all that they have brought with them. All that is wanted is invincible determination. The market is there and the means of satisfying it. British motoring may become the rival, in its capacity to fulfil its own peculiar place, of that of the United States, in prosperity, if not in bulk.

In the busy world of Longbridge surrounded on every side by evidences of immense energy and constantly advancing production, we find it difficult to understand the want of faith in the future sometimes displayed outside.

The public usually expresses its views of an industry and its future by the value it sets upon the shares. Thackeray once described his bank book as that "dear little barometer of all my hopes and fears," and the stock exchange quotation of an industrial share has the same function. It is a barometer, and just now it seems to be registering "dirty weather ahead" for the British motoring industry generally. We say "seems" for the indication, ordinarily so authoritative, is on this particular occasion, by no means a correct or reliable one. The price at which, for instance, Austin shares among others have been selling, does not mean that any sane person, in the possession of his five wits really believes the valuation to be a true one. The sellers are not free sellers in any sense of the word. They are selling under duress. What has happened is well-known to most persons who are engaged in any kind of business or who are accustomed to financial transactions but as some of our readers, by heavens blessing may be neither, we may explain. Banking facilities have been greatly restricted by Government order. Overdrafts on the security of industrial shares of any kind are no longer encouraged. We have even heard of bankers who do not care about accepting any more War Loan as security for an overdraft.

Probably this condition will soon pass. Meantime it undoubtedly causes inconvenience to many people, and the weak-kneed fling their shares on the market to be realised at any price they will fetch. Hence these tears. The pity of it is that small holders, alarmed at the drop, are only too apt to sell at the lowest price. Immediately afterwards they have the annoyance of seeing the quotation rising "as though on airy wings upheld," to a figure which would have amply repaid them their original investment. The remedy for this is to apply the stern virtues of war to the concerns of peace. There are many stories of the great Duke of Wellington which are apocryphal, but we believe the following is well vouched for. During the battle of Waterloo there was one part of the line which was being mercilessly hammered by the enemy. Officers in command of regiment after regiment sent urgent requests for reinforcements. The Duke was not always able to supply these, but he invariably sent a message which was a reinforcement in itself. It was this: "Tell the Colonel to hold on."

Our message to any of our readers who may be owners of Austin shares is similar in character.

FACTS SHAREHOLDERS

The general financial position as disclosed by an independent accountancy survey made within the last fortnight, shows:

Surplus of assets over liabilities —£3,472,900. These figures have been arrived at on a cost less depreciation basis, and nothing has been included for patents and good-will.

The Company's officials estimate that on the basis of present day costs, this surplus of assets over liabilities equals £5,000,000.

Order (The following is an analysis of orders on hand for cars and tractors on July 19, 1920:

	Home
Touring Cars	2,022
Coupes	1,070
Landaulettes	502
Chassis	1,795
Tractors	1,462

Export	Total	Value
7,000	9,022	£6,270,290
400	1,570	£1,334,500
500	1,002	£876,750
1,400	3,196	£2,064,050
5,000	6,468	£2,238,480
		£12,874,070

In addition to above there are large orders for the home market awaiting our acceptance. The present weekly rate of output is: Cars 150, Tractors 80, Spares, etc., to the value of about £10,000.

The above rate of output will shortly be exceeded and will include a large weekly delievery of house lighting Sets, for which very numerous orders are on hand.

Powdered Charcoal For Grinding Valves

It is not very generally known that powdered charcoal mixed with kerosene oil makes a very satisfactory valve-grinding compound in the absence of the regular product. The mixture is applied in the regular way and the grinding carried out just as with ordinary grinding compounds. The charcoal produces a very fine surface and unless the valves are in unusually bad condition requires little more time than the regular compounds.

Spare asbestos washers should always be treated before being placed in the toolbox of the truck. A six hours' soaking in olive oil, followed by draining and a brief drying and a final rubbing in fine black lead will give a good tight washer that will come adrift cleanly at any time.

Italy Uses Trucks As Railroad Feeders

Due to the mountainous formation of its country, Italy is fast adopting the use of motor vehicles as feeders to the railroads. Railroad lines can only be built at considerable expense and labor, which accounts in a large part for the popularity of automotive transportation. The total length of normal track railroad lines in Italy is 8,700 miles, while the length of routes over which motor services are run with a fixed time table is 8,070 miles. There are 400 of these lines over which regular public services are run either as feeders to the railroads or in order to open up country which has remained inaccessible to the railroad. These public automobile services for goods and passengers were begun in a small way ten years ago in order to meet the deficiencies of the railroad system. They immediately proved popular and rapidly extended until the regular routes are now almost equal in length to the railroad lines.

GORDON TIRE

Are you satisfied with your tire results?

Gordon Triangle Tread Tires are giving perfect satisfaction.

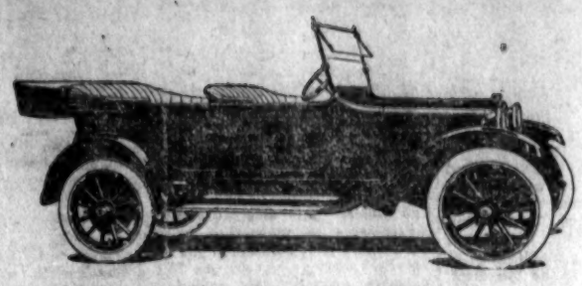
Buy direct from us and take advantage of our discounts.

All popular sizes carried in stock. Come in to-day and get our prices.

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road Shanghai

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

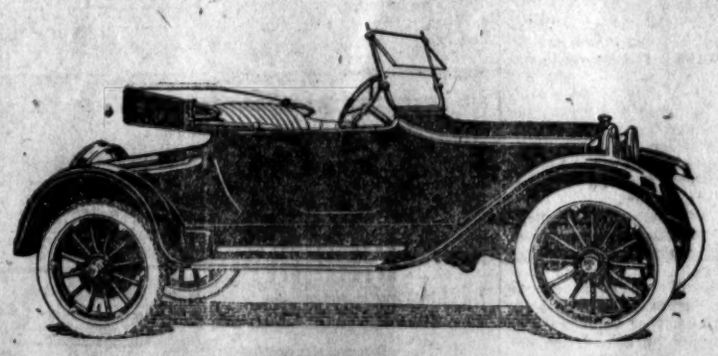


DODGE Brothers' Touring Car has demonstrated its goodness to the satisfaction of the public, the United States Government and the armies of the Allies.

Countless soldiers are writing their tributes to its remarkable record in the World War, just as countless civilian owners have been writing their tributes since the first car was marketed.

It is characteristic of this car to inspire confidence and admiration in the owner. Competent performance, unusual gasoline and tire mileage, and marked freedom from repair are almost invariably mentioned when Dodge Brothers' Touring Car is under discussion.

Dodge Brothers' Roadster differs from the Touring Car only in body design. It is an ideal car for two, with generous lounging room and baggage room. Its gracefulness of line and design leaves nothing to be desired.



DODGE BROTHERS ROADSTER

CHINA MOTORS, LTD.

(Formerly The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.)

Star Garage Eastern Garage

Main Showroom

Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Rubber—A Billion Dollar Industry

The story of rubber is one of the most fascinating of all the industries, but so rapid has been its recent development that few people outside the industry know anything about it.

Rubber is by no means a new thing. There is good evidence that as early as the fifteenth century the Indians of South America and the West Indies made crude footwear and garments from the gum of the Hevea tree. There is a story that Christopher Columbus, when he landed in San Salvador in 1492, found Indian children playing on the shore with balls of some resilient substance undoubtedly made from unvulcanised rubber. It is said that Columbus took a number of these balls back with him to Spain and exhibited them as curiosities of the new world.

IN 18th CENTURY

In the eighteenth century, cloth garments were coated with this gum to make them waterproof, but this coating was also of unvulcanised rubber and stood very little wear.

It was not until after 1839 that rubber began to be used commercially, to any great extent. In that year an American chemist accidentally discovered that rubber, combined with sulphur and subjected to heat, produced a substance which was vastly more resilient and tough than in its original state and gave it properties of resistance to very considerable wear. This process was developed and later called "vulcanisation" or "curing." From that time on the growth in rubber uses has been marvelous, and today it is recognised as one of the world's greatest industries.

RUBBER FROM BRAZIL

Until about 1900, practically all of the world's supply rubber came from Brazil, and was obtained by the natives by making incisions in the bark of the Hevea tree and gathering the gum which exuded from the cuts in cups much as maple sap is gathered from the maple trees of the northern woods. The Congo and Mexico also furnished rubber but not in large quantities, nor was the quality as good as the Brazilian product. The liquid which is obtained by cutting the bark is known as latex, a milky substance, which contains small globules of rubber, water and other substances. It was once thought that latex was the sap of the tree itself but scientists proved that latex came from the bark and had nothing to do with the sap of the tree.

The early native way of producing rubber for the market was to first gather the latex from the forest trees by tapping them and when sufficient latex had been secured, to separate the gum from the foreign subtances by the use of heat. Over a fire of certain woods which gave out a thick heavy smoke, a stick smeared with latex was revolved till the latex dried out or coagulated, leaving a film of gum adhering to the stick.

CURING BY SMOKE

This process was repeated over and over until a "biscuit" or "ham" convenient for handling resulted. The smoke had properties which cured and preserved the rubber. These "biscuits" or "hams" were then gathered by the traders and shipped away to be made up into rubber goods in the factories of world. There were many other ways of coagulating latex. In the Congo, the natives let the latex run onto the ground where it was coagulated by the action of the sun. In some places it was the custom of the natives to smear the latex on their bodies and coagulation was accomplished by the heat of the body.

With the advent of the motor car and the rubber tire, the supply of wild rubber became inadequate and rubber plantations began to come into existence. It was found that the rubber trees could be successfully cultivated and today there exists an enormous acreage of artificial plantings. The modern practice is to plant 80 to 100 trees to the acre. Young plants are raised from seed and transplanted, but occasionally direct planting of seed is resorted to. Trees begin to bear at about five years and continue to give latex for many years.

PLANTATION RUBBER

With the development of the plantation rubber, has come improved methods of coagulation over the native way. One great advantage of plantation rubber is its cleanness which saves a great deal of trouble at the factory. In the native preparation of "hams" and "biscuits" it was not uncommon to find bits of wood, stones, bark and dirt of all kinds which helped the poundage to the advantage of the native seller and to the great disadvantage of the manufacturer. Plantation rubber comes in thin stamped sheets and generally bears the name of the plantation. It is easy to handle and inspect.

The center of the cultivated rubber supply is Singapore. Straits Settlements, the logical headquarters for the vast acreage planted throughout the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies.

Recognising the significance of this development in the Far East, Firestone established its own buying headquarters at Singapore in 1915. Offices were opened there and Firestone men stayed on the ground to get first choice at base-of-supply price and ship direct to the factory.

MILL AT SINGAPORE

After three or four years of this activity, the Firestone officials showed even greater foresight by building near Singapore their own rubber refining and preparation mill, with sorting and drying rooms, and storage facilities.

Rubber is today a tremendous industry within itself, and the 1919 figures show a value of a billion dollars in the United States alone. It is one of the largest industries in America and there seems to be no limit to its future possibilities.

In the Firestone factories, the approximated capacity is 36,000 tires and 40,000 tubes daily, in addition to large volumes of accessories. Plant No. 2, recently completed, has a capacity of 16,000 3½" (ninety millimeter) tires daily.

Perhaps the best way to define clearly the position that Firestone occupies in the rubber industry is to cite the fact that 10 percent of all the rubber produced in the world is converted into rubber products in Firestone plants.

DAVIS GIVES SOME STRONG POINTS ON USED CAR BUSINESS

"Admiral Jawn" Davis, Manager of the Used Car Department of the Central Garage Company claims that de luxe service and honest dealing will sell more cars than any salesmanship idea ever conceived.

"Since coming to Shanghai I find the public in general is looking for a car that is ready to run and that will run and not one patched up after it has been sold; one that has had the right kind of service and treatment from the previous owner and also when one purchases such a car he may feel confident that he will get this de luxe service.

"I heartily endorse the policies of this company in every way as it is my own idea of conducting a business.

"I find the majority of the used car buyers claim that after they buy a car they do not receive the attention or the service due them. But the policy of the Central Garage Company is entirely in the opposite direction. Money is not their first consideration. It is the treatment and service a customer receives after he purchases a car that makes him come back to purchase another in the months to come or to send in his friend.

"It is a safe bet that when you buy a car through me or any of the other salesmen of this concern that you have the backing of the Central Garage Company who stand back of us in whatever we say or as regards by guarantee we make, or service we promise.

"I take this opportunity to announce to my patrons and to prospective customers that I am here to stay and will do all I can to help to build up its business! I also thank my friends for the hearty support they have given me since my affiliation with the

BATTERY ALWAYS IS DISCHARGING SELF

Whether In Use Or Standing Idle Gradual Loss Is Constantly Going On

Owners of motor cars should realize that a storage battery is gradually discharging itself whether the car is in use or idle. The reason for this is that the electricity from a charged storage battery is due to chemical action of dilute sulphuric acid on its lead plates. This electro-chemical action begins the moment at which the electrolyte or solution is put in, and the battery is brought into operative condition by electrical charge.

Long periods of idleness, due to traffic delays while the battery is in transit, inactivity while the automobile is standing in the showroom or in the garage when left for repairs, cause the battery to loose some of its power. In order to correct this it is often necessary to give the battery a freshening charge before the car is taken out. It is, moreover, very important that the generator charging rate should be checked up and any inaccuracy corrected at once.

Prest-O-Lite service stations, acting on policies inaugurated by the Prest-O-Lite Company, take it upon themselves to correct these difficulties. The new car owner, taking his car to the Prest-O-Lite station immediately after purchase, receives without cost to him a standard "initial test" designed to start the car off with a correctly operating electric installation. This initial test includes a check of the generator charging rate, car wiring and test of the storage battery. If the battery requires a freshening charge, this is also given as a part of the initial test service.

Starting right with a new storage battery and starting and lighting installation is half the battle for satisfactory service. Little troubles caught at the very beginning have no chance to develop into big ones. Central Garage."

NEW TEMPLAR ROADSTER

The New Templar touring roadster is a new creation on the sport model class. Full aluminum body without doors, demountable top, roomy baggage compartment and rear well designed to carry two extra wheels with tires mounted. Color options are Tiffany bronze, gray, cream or wine. Equipment includes—bronze windshield, six wire wheels, six cord tires, detachable leather upholstery, motometer, clock, spot-light, clinometer, compass, power tire pump and Kodak.

OUR GARAGE

A boiler and a kettle-lid,
Some plates that Maggie broke and hid,
A chopping-block, a knuckle-bone,
A phonograph that doesn't phone,
Some lingerie that lingered long,
A mattress with the mat all gone,
A bustle out of Grandma's trunk,
A rat-trap and some other junk,
A demijohn of faint bonquet (Sweet hundred-proof of yesterday),
The sticks and tail of Johnnie's kite,
A table lamp I dropped one night,
Tomato cans of Auld Lang Syne,
A hundred feet of washing line,
One pair of pants (demobilised),
One garden hose (derubberised),
Gas-fittings from a former age
One rocker, one canary-cage,
A niblick and a baseball bat,
A bedstead and a broken slat,
The box in which the rabbit died,
The bike that Mother used to ride,
Of many things a sundry crop
—All but the car—that's in the shop.
—Richard B. Bennett in Motor Life.

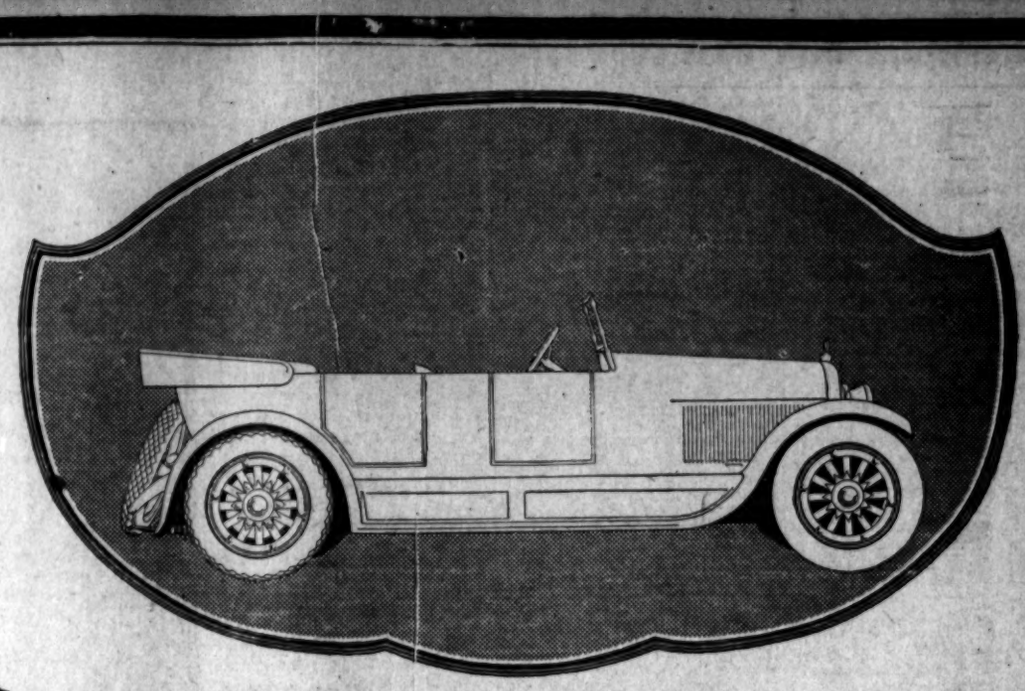
THE ALWAYS DEPENDABLE KERMATH

KERMATH MARINE MOTORS were the first 4-cylinder marine motors to demonstrate positively to users that the very best 4-cylinder, 4-cycle motor could be built at a reasonable price.

The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy.

We solicit correspondence from responsible dealers for exclusive representation in countries where we are not now represented.

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO. Detroit, Mitch, U.S.A.
Cable Address, KERMATH.



The JORDAN Silhouette

JORDAN cars are built by men who love their work and express pride in its execution.

The personality of this motor car which has brought national recognition cannot be defined in terms of mechanical units.

No single attribute of quality can explain its dominating appeal.

Better say that it possesses a certain kind of honest goodness which enables it to serve adequately in a practical way, those admirable people who can never be happy with commonplace things.

Color and grace give it rare distinction among the mass.

Comfort in a gratifying degree makes it the chosen car of those who love comfort.

It is quiet—as a car of character should be—and it carries with it an atmosphere which is quite in keeping with that good taste in every detail which the name of Jordan instantly suggests.

JORDAN

SHANGHAI MOTORS CORPORATION
14 Canton Road 237 Lungmen Road
TELEPHONES:
Central 5096 WEST 2004

"Neverleek" Keeps its Shape

Hood makers achieve the best results with NEVERLEEK. It is flexible enough to allow easy working, yet it does not stretch and sag. Through long years of service in all climates it remains waterproof and retains its rich color.

NEVERLEEK is thoroughly guaranteed by its makers. Despite its slightly higher cost, NEVERLEEK is the overwhelming choice of makers of fine motors. Hood makers everywhere recommend NEVERLEEK for re-covering hoods on used cars.

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High Powered Motors Burn More Gas Than Refineries Can Make, Says W. C. Teagle

Standard Oil President Asserts Remedy For Shortage Lies In Getting More Mileage Out Of Fuel

New York, October 11.—"The police of the United States can remedy the gasoline shortage almost over night and prevent a future famine if they so wish," W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and world authority on oil, declared today.

"The remedy," he said, "lies in the American people insisting on being supplied with automobiles which will get a high mileage per gallon of gasoline. As long as they continue to buy only high powered, heavy automobiles which can do only from eight to fifteen miles per gallon the situation will remain difficult and steadily grow worse.

"For several months dating from August 1, 1919, the American oil industry was trying to supply a current daily demand of 1,159,016 barrels to refineries from a daily crude oil output of 1,103,085 barrels.

"In recent weeks we have seen a change for the better; in July there was a gain in stocks on hand.

"We must get more miles per gallon, the maximum mileage, to avert acute hardship in the future.

"With the most optimistic views toward domestic production and imports from Mexico it is only a question of time until there will not be enough gasoline to go around unless we adopt common sense methods of conservation."

Mr. Teagle, who has climbed into his present high position by sheer ability from the job of a tank wagon driver, said the oil industry was bending every effort to increase crude oil production and that substantial gains are being shown over corresponding months of 1919.

REFINERIES BEHIND DEMAND

"But consumption is not a fixed quantity," said Mr. Teagle, "automobile and tractor manufacturers, striving to meet the almost insatiable demand for motor vehicles, are keeping ahead of the refineries."

Mr. Teagle was asked what reply he could make to skeptics who would say the oil companies were exploiting the shortage situation by boosting prices and withholding supplies.

"I think the United States government's geological reports on production and consumption are sufficient answer to that. The oil companies have to report what stocks they have in hand.

"It is a waste of time to talk about placing an embargo on gasoline exports. Gasoline and other liquid petroleum products require a regular outlet if refineries are to be kept in operation. It would be difficult to construct storage facilities holding more than a few weeks' supply. Remember that the country is producing about 80,000,000 barrels of gasoline a year. The foreign market was created to provide an outlet for this country's surplus and it must still be depended on to absorb excess production in winter time."

"How about a gasoline substitute? Do you think a remedy lies there?"

"Scientists who work on the principle of developing a substitute may accomplish something," said Mr. Teagle. "Gasoline is a hydro-carbon and you can't reproduce it by dropping a handful of white powder into a pail of water.

"What about alcohol?"

ALCOHOL NOT CHEAP ENOUGH

"We have not yet been able to produce it cheaply enough. I understand that it costs about sixty cents a gallon to manufacture commercial alcohol.

"There may be some value in benzol as a gasoline substitute. It is being used in England with a fair degree of satisfaction and to some extent in the United States.

"How about changing the design of automobile engines so they can use heavier petroleum distillates?"

"That might be of value if we were producing a large surplus of kerosene and gas oil," explained Mr. Teagle. "But demand for those products has increased even more rapidly than for gasoline. Ninety percent of our farmers depend upon kerosene for illumination. The tractor and irrigation pump must be fueled if we are not to suffer a crop shortage.

"The automobilist cannot be made a preferred customer, so that a higher percentage of gasoline will be refined from petroleum. We have oil-burning merchant ships to take care of and other needs, national in scope, to satisfy.

"We really are in the position of a tailor who, with only so much cloth available, would ask his customers to try to get along on two suits a year instead of four."

Mr. Teagle recalled that when the automobile first came into use he was selling gasoline, then a by-product, from the tail end of a tank wagon at five cents a gallon.

"There was plenty off gasoline then and its cost did not bother either the automobile designer or user," he said. "Heavy engines, heavy cars, wasteful carburetion and compression have been the rule.

"Of eight million automobiles operating in the United States today there is a pitifully small number getting the gasoline mileage that should be their portion."

"Would you suggest these cars be equipped with devices to increase gasoline mileage?"

"No," he replied. "My suggestion is that the public stop buying cars which have a high fuel consumption. For all practical purposes an automobile that makes twenty-five to thirty-five miles per hour would serve every need. Such a car probably would average thirty miles per gallon. Automobile manufacturers are ready to produce such cars the moment the public demands it.

"In England, where gasoline sells for nearly a dollar a gallon, cars have a higher gasoline mileage. In addition, the British government has decided to impose a tax of $5 per horsepower on all motor vehicles.

"America is the only country in the world that insists on high-powered, heavy motor cars. It is time we stopped it. Our highways today are good enough to permit the operation of lighter cars. The man who gets from six to eight miles a gallon of gasoline in order to have a reserve engine power that will enable him to go fifty to seventy-five miles an hour is an offender against public good. Aside from the appalling death list from automobile speeding, it is wrong to waste fuel and tires in that manner."

Mr. Teagle pointed out that if the seventy-five horsepower engine were replaced by a fifteen-horsepower automobile it will be necessary to use a higher gear ratio and to make more frequent use of the gear shift—as is done in Europe. He also said there will be a fourth geared-up speed added.

BAD LUBRICATION CAUSE OF MOST ENGINE TROUBLES

Average Owner Gives Less Attention To This Feature Than Any Other

Upon the single factor of correct lubrication depends not only the life period of an automobile, but its efficiency in day by day service.

Depreciation, expensive repairs, low gasoline and tire mileage, wasted power—all can be traced to faulty lubrication. Yet this is a feature little understood and too often neglected by the average automobile owner.

Men otherwise careful about their cars seem totally indifferent when it comes to lubricating oil. "I guess I need some oil," they tell the garage man. And because the cost of oil, good or bad, is so small they think it makes little difference what oil they get. Yet the fact is that 75 percent of engine troubles are due to failure to use the right oil in the right way.

Little wonder, then, that automobile manufacturers emphasise the value and true significance of correct lubrication.

In every automobile engine there are many moving parts. Should these metal surfaces rub together, friction results. And friction is destructive in two ways—it wears down parts and causes excessive heat. To prevent this dangerous contact a thin film of oil must be introduced between the surfaces to act as a buffer and to absorb the heat caused by continuous motion. Thus the oil wears away and the metal is protected. But the oil must be entirely correct in quality and body. Otherwise it fails in its purpose, the moving surfaces grind together, excessive heat develops and the engine is on its road to the scarp heap. Here, then, we have the first result of incorrect "give-me-some-oil" lubrication.

An engine which is grinding against itself, which is subjected to excessive heat, must of necessity wear itself out. And when your engine is "all in," so is your car. It is the engine—not the coat of new paint—that determines its re-sale value. Many owners, after the first year, must charge off 33 1-3 percent for depreciation. At hundreds of second-hand sales cars bring only about 10 percent of their original cost. Because they have seen long, hard service? No. Because they have been torn to pieces by wear and tear under incorrect lubrication. And so this item of lubricating oil, perhaps relatively the smallest outlay of the careful automobile owner, becomes the largest factor in determining the life of his car.

But the poorly lubricated motor results not alone in depreciation. Unlike the "deacon's one hoss shay," it does not pound along until it falls completely to pieces. Week after week it must be trundled into the repair shop. Month after month its unkeep bills must be met. Scored cylinders have been re-ground, worn pistons, piston rings and bearings have been replaced, engine knocks and worries caused by carbon have mounted to an appreciable sum. Yet back of these repairs lies the same cause—friction between moving parts of the engine. And the smallest charge for a single repair would have covered the bill for the remedy for a year—a supply of the best oil. Still owners pay and pay, in money and dissatisfaction, and ignore the simple solution—correct lubrication.

Even upon the apparently unrelated factors of gasoline and tire mileage, lubricated engine, eats up gasoline to an alarming degree, and with all the waste, still fails to deliver the power it should. This is because fuel charges escape past the piston rings during the compression and again on the power strokes. Full power can result only from a proper piston ring seal, and this is affected by an oil of the correct body and character to suit the piston clearance of your engine. An oil of incorrect body allows a minute wastage on each piston stroke, but, multiplied by millions, this loss may mount to several gallons a day. And in addition to this waste, gas leakage into the base so thins the oil that burned-out bearings are inevitable. Particularly in winter, when the choker is being used, the crankcase should be frequently cleaned and refilled with fresh oil.

And as regards the effect on tires, one has only to recall the choppy laboring progress of a car when its engine is functioning improperly to realise that a pounding engine greatly increase tire strain through increased vibration. Correct lubrication, with its corresponding regularity of engine action, means smooth running and tire economy.

Cover All Oil Holes When Painting Auto

At this time of the year thousands of car owners are sending their vehicles to have them repainted and refinished generally. Here is a worth while piece of advice. Have all exposed oil holes stuffed with felt or waste to prevent their being painted over and so closed up. The latter condition will result in failure of the oil to reach the bearing surface that needs it when the car is next run.

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Motor trucks and farm tractors are fast taking the place of the famous Georgia mule in the cotton belt section of that state.

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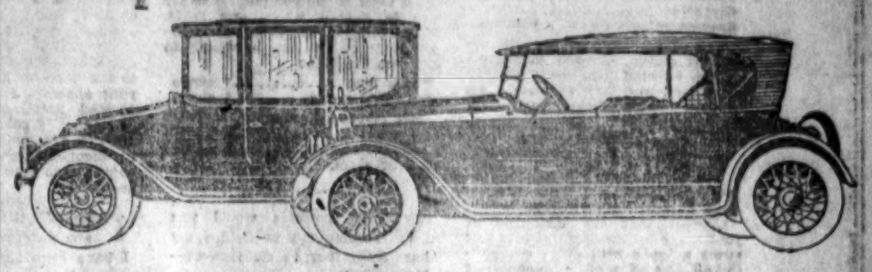

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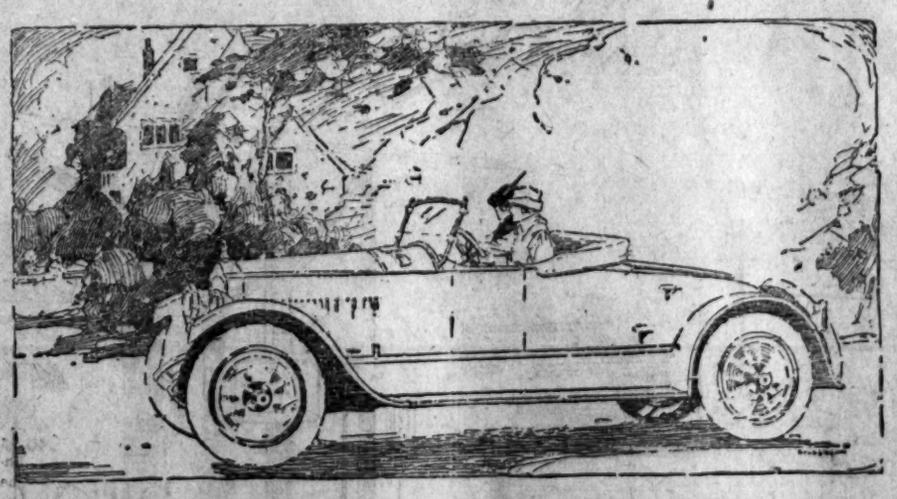

Who is the Judge of Good Taste?

A GREAT designer once said: "Good taste comes of wisdom and intuition." What about the design of the average motor car? Is it born of artistic genius or a desire to be different?

It is a question for the motor car buyer to consider. How soon will his car be out of date?

Packard answers the question at once. Packard design is fundamental with the car—not grafted onto it.

Lines may change, and have. But the *character* of the Packard has not changed for sixteen years.

At the Packard plant the first principle of distinction is quality. Hand buffed, whole-hide leather for upholstery, instead of machine buffed "splits." Double thick material for tops. Nickeled bronze fittings, designed and made as jewelry might be. Coach work by craftsmen rather than body building by machines.

In the *London Daily Mail* recently an Englishman paid a tribute to the Packard method of building high grade cars. He wrote: "It is for America an expensive car, but, compared with the same class of car at home, it is decidedly cheaper."

The fact of the matter is this: If the Twin-Six were built in Europe with European methods it would be higher priced than even the most expensive European car.

PACKARD MOTORS EXPORT CORPORATION
1861 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
40 Bubbling Well Road
SHANGHAI

Appearance: Many famous designers have drafted individual bodies for the TWIN SIX—but one and all have invariably maintained the PACKARD character.

Greater Tire Mileage in Goodyear Cords

THERE are numerous qualities highly desirable in automobile tires—such qualities as comfort, activity, gasoline economy and security.

But there is one quality transcending in importance all these and their kind.

That quality is variously called endurance, stamina, long life, vitality. It is, in a word, *mileage*.

Mileage—the automobilist's actual return for the money he invests—this at the last inevitably determines any tire's efficiency or incompetence, economy or extravagance.

And *mileage* is the highest recommendation for Goodyear Cord Tires.

Everywhere, over whatever conditions, Goodyear Cords do deliver miles—pleasanter miles, safer miles, surer miles, *more* miles.

There is a reason for this—a definite and compelling reason. It is found in the peculiar construction of Goodyear Cords, a construction originated by Goodyear.

The tire-body of Goodyear Cords, instead of being made from inactive, tightly cross-woven fabric as is the rule, is built up from thousands of cords laid in layers diagonally one upon the other, without interweave.

Each cord and each layer separately insulated and upholstered with a cushion of quick rubber.

Each cord and each layer is free to move under strain without contact, without friction.

Unlike the fabric tire, the Goodyear Cord does not bump into obstructions, but rather flows over them, absorbing the shock into its own resilience. The cords and layers adapt themselves to all the inequalities of the road.

The resilience which thus averts body rupture and interior weakness is powerfully backed by the multiplied stoutness of the cords themselves.

Goodyear Cords will satisfy you with unusual comfort, economy of operation, freedom from trouble—and increased *mileage*.

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GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES

Beauty's Question Box

MY young sister is very healthy and strong, but her forehead and face are greatly disfigured with pimples. We have tried many remedies without avail. Please tell me how they can be cured.—H.

A simple remedy that can be applied several times a day is this:

Bicarbonate of soda	36 grains
Glycerine	1 dram
Spermaceti ointment	1 ounce

This should be applied with absorbent cotton, allowed to remain on the affected part for a quarter of an hour and then removed. Afterward sponge off the parts gently with rosewater.

WHAT can I do to lighten my hair? Lately it has grown very dark and my scalp is dry and lifeless.—NEWPORT.

Correct that dry condition of your scalp by massaging it once or twice a week with some stimulating oil, like olive oil, pure cocoanut oil, or even castor oil to which a few drops of oil of bergamot have been added. Only a very small quantity should be used at a time, but it must be rubbed into the scalp thoroughly with the tips of the fingers. Here is a tonic which may be applied every two or three weeks to lighten the hair, after shampooing it:

Borax	1 ounce
Bicarbonate of soda	½ ounce
Camphor	1 dram
Glycerine	½ ounce
Rosewater	1 quart
Alcohol	2 ounces

Its effect upon the hair must be watched carefully, however, and should it cause too much dryness its use should be discontinued immediately.

SMALL pimples seem to be always forming just underneath my skin. What can I use on my face to keep it smooth?—N.

Perhaps you are not drinking enough water, or possibly you are indiscreet in your diet. Remember that the primary cause of pimples and other facial blemishes may be traced to a definite lack of scrupulous cleanliness of the skin, or to some form of indigestion. It is for you to decide which one it is. Meanwhile you might try local applications of this simple remedy to clear up the skin:

White zinc	1 ounce
Pure cold cream	1 ounce

Mix these thoroughly together and apply to the pimple area with a soft bit of cotton cloth and leave on over night.

WHAT exercise would you recommend to reduce my bust from four to six inches?—MARJORIE.

Swimming in salt water will have a pronounced reducing effect on your bust, provided you do a great deal of it. A little of this exercise every day is, of course, good to develop the flat-chested figure, also, but if enough of it is done you will be gratified by the rapid diminishing of those redundant curves. Do not wear your brassiere too tight in a mistaken effort to make them appear smaller. Practice standing erect and then try to make your elbows meet in the back. Raise the arms in front of the chest, palms together. Then stretch them above the head and carry them back of the body as far as you can, keeping the elbows straight.

Love, Courtship and Marriage Problems

Solved by Leonore Carfax.

I AM desirous of going out to business to add to my husband's income. Should I allow myself to be influenced by public prejudices, which will maintain that I am neglecting my home duties?—E. R.

This is a question whose settlement depends upon all the facts in each individual case. Generally speaking, we would say the home interests should come first. If every detail of home life can be arranged to run smoothly and not suffer from your absence, and if you have a decided preference or talent for some worthy position and are sure you can add materially to the family income, there seems to be no objection to your accepting such a position.

I REALIZE that my wife and I are outgrowing each other. I have been anxious to advance my position in the business world, but my wife has apparently clung to her old ways and viewpoints, so that now she is not comfortable around my friends, and I cannot enjoy myself around those that she cares for. Is love enough? Ought there not also be intellectual companionship?—P. E.

Love as a rule creates its own atmosphere of companionship. Are you not perhaps a little too enamored of your new friends and your new position? These can never take the place of love, you know. Perhaps, too, you are overlooking as many good points in your wife's plain but sincere friends as she is in yours. Evidently both you and your wife have not yet learned the A B C of married life, which is—adaptation. You are drifting in a perilous direction. You ought to make as desperate an effort to discover the points your wife and you have in common and to emphasize them as you have made to advance yourself in the business world.

MY wife is a member of several bridge clubs, and she is becoming such a bridge fiend that her home sees very little of her any more. They used to play only in the afternoon, but now they meet several nights a week. Of course, they do not gamble on the same scale that men do, but even at that my wife's gambling debts are becoming somewhat burdensome. All my protests are met by her declaring I am old-fashioned and that every one does it. What I deplore most is the feverish hold this fad has taken upon her. Could you suggest any way to win her away from it?—S. O.

Fortunately the bridge fad is usually only a temporary obsession with a woman. In most cases it seems to burn itself out and is not nearly as likely to be permanent as in the case of a man. It is evident your wife's nature requires excitement, and the more you do to spare her a monotonous and colorless existence the more quickly will this bridge fever subside.

I AM a hard worker and am most anxious to get ahead and to secure some kind of a financial foundation. My wife does not seem to realize the importance of saving for the future. What incentive can I offer her to study values and try to make prudent purchases?—X. Y.

Your ambition is a worthy one, and it is quite possible for a wife to neutralize all the efforts her husband may make in this direction. Have you tried to explain the situation as a whole to her? You might even sit down with paper and pencil and show her by actual figures how money saved and placed out at interest will double itself in a certain length of time, so that one can literally turn dollars into servants and make them work for him. In one family of which I know the following plan has produced most excellent results: When the salary is received the wife is given a reasonable amount to cover the family budget, including current expenses, and in addition a certain percentage of the remainder of the income. Whatever she saves, not only of this margin, but also by prudent, intelligent purchases, becomes her own individual resource for investment or otherwise. In other words, the wife's relative position is changed from that of an employe to a business man, with all the business man's incentives for making good bargains and saving money, because she now receives a direct benefit from the results of her own saving.

Cool Drink Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Pineapple Lemonade.

BOIL one cup of sugar in a pint of water ten minutes. Add one can grated pineapple and the juice of three lemons. Cool, strain and add one quart of ice water.

Lemonade.

PREPARE a syrup of one pound of sugar and one quart of water. Boil about twenty minutes, add two-thirds of a cup of lemon juice, cool and dilute with ice water as needed.

Orangeade.

PREPARE a syrup of one quart of water and two cups of sugar. Pour the syrup over the yellow rinds of six oranges, from which every particle of the white portion has been removed, and let stand until cold. Mix the juice of six oranges with the juice of three lemons and two quarts of water and combine with the syrup. Set aside in closed jars to chill.

Mint Julep.

BOIL five cups of water with two cups sugar about twenty-five minutes. Pick over and wash twelve sprigs of fresh mint, crush slightly and add to one cup of boiling water. Cover and set aside for five or ten minutes. Then strain into the sugar syrup. Add one cup strawberry juice, one cup of orange juice and the juice of six lemons. Chill and add two cups of claret. Turn into punch bowl in which has been placed a large block of ice. Dilute with ice water. Garnish with fine strawberries and mint leaves.

Loganberry Milkshake.

MIX two cups loganberry juice, the juice of four lemons and four cups sugar. Chill thoroughly, add two quarts of rich milk and freeze to a mush.

Strawberryade.

CHILL one quart of sugar syrup Crush one quart of ripe strawberries, add juice of two or three lemons and strain into the cold syrup. Add two quarts of ice water and let stand on ice for two hours before serving.

Unfermented Grape Juice.

PICK over and wash ten pounds of grapes. Put grapes and water in a granite vessel. Heat until stones and pulp separate, then strain through double thickness of cheesecloth or jelly bag Add three pounds of sugar, heat to boiling point and store in sterilized bottles. Dilute with ice water as needed.

Fruit Punch.

BOIL one cup water with two cups sugar about ten minutes. Then add one cup freshly made tea, two cups strawberry juice or syrup, the juice of four lemons and pulp of six oranges, one banana cut in small cubes, one can grated pineapple and one can white cherries, stoned and cut in halves. (Any seasonable fruit may be substituted for the fruits named.) Set in cold place for an hour or two. A bottle of ginger ale or Apollinaris may be added just before serving. Serve in a punch bowl with a large block of ice.

Helpful Household Hints

Alcohol Stains.

WHITE stains left by alcohol on furniture can be removed by rubbing them with spirits of camphor.

When Hanging Clothes.

ALL garments should be hung wrong side out and all heavy pieces should be fastened to the line by their bands, belts or seams.

Mats for Plants.

OLD hot water bags that are past mending can be cut into circular mats for use under potted plants.

Drying Shoes.

TO dry wet shoes quickly stuff them with paper and put near the fire, though not close enough for the leather to burn.

For Rusty Keys.

THE simplest way to remove rust from keys is to soak them for two or three days in paraffin oil.

Aprons to Match.

WHEN buying cloth for a house dress it is a good idea to buy enough of the same material to make an apron to match.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Cooked Berries, Cereal, Frizzled Dried Beef, Baking Powder Biscuit, Coffee.	Broiled Bacon, Fruit Muffins, Coffee.	Stewed Pears, Cereal, New Orleans Omelet, Quick Muffins, Coffee.	Grapes, Potato, Green Pepper and Bacon Hash, Rolls, Coffee.	Apple Sauce, Broiled Mackerel, Hashed Potatoes Muffins, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Creamed Codfish, Twin Mountain Muffins, Coffee.	Melons, Oatmeal, French Omelet, Rolls, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Green Corn Chowder, Potato Muffins, Tomato Salad, Orange Jelly.	Chinese Scouffle, Toasted Biscuits, Sliced Pineapple.	Potato and Lobster Salad, Toasted Muffins, Sliced Peaches.	Eggs a la King, Lettuce Salad, Sandwiches, Tea.	Spring Salad in Cucumber Shells, Rolls, Sponge Cookies, Iced Coffee.	Tomato Soup, Croutons, Beet Green Salad, Whole Wheat Bread, Jumbles.	Cold Roast Chicken, Asparagus Salad, Frozen Pudding, Rolls, Iced Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper.*
Vegetable Loaf, Stewed Squash, Frozen Peaches, Sponge Drops.	Baked Egg Plant Stuffed with Sweetbreads, Tomato Sauce, Green Peas, Banana Sponge, Currant Juice Sauce, Iced Coffee.	Broiled Lamb Chops, String Beans, Mashed Potatoes, Tomato Relish, Cherry Pie.	Veal and Ham Timbales, Carrots in Cream Sauce, Green Peas, Gelatine, Cup Cakes.	Veal Birds with Vegetables in Casserole, Lettuce and Beet Salad, Chocolate Rice Meringue.	Giblet and Noodle Pie with Potato Crusts, String Beans, Boiled Corn, Peach Shortcake.	Cream of Potato Soup, Croutons, Caramel Layer Cake, Iced Cocoa.

The Way to Use Sugar

THE logical place to use sugar in the diet is at the close of a meal in which a variety of food substances has been used. This may be in the form of made desserts of all kinds, cake, pastry or fruit, either raw or cooked, says Lucile Stimson Harvey in her new book, "Food Facts for the Home-Maker."

The dessert should be as carefully planned as the rest of the meal. If the earlier courses have been heavy, fruit is preferable to a rich pudding. If, however, leftovers have been used and the meal has been somewhat light, it is suitable to count on a hearty pudding for part of the total value of the meal.

It should be remembered that all desserts which contain fat in any form either as cream, whipped or frozen, or as pastries, suet puddings or rich cake should only be served when very little fat has been used during the meal.

To serve a rich cake with a luscious chocolate frosting with a rich ice cream is sure to bring the total amount of fuel of the meal far above the actual requirements of the needs of the family. Peculiar as it may seem, a plain, slightly salted, crisp cracker goes better with ice cream than anything else.

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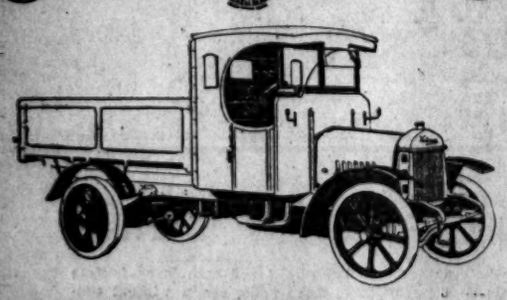

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We are specially organised to meet overseas demands—cable your requirements.

Specification includes: Engine—Four-cylinder monobloc, 90 x 130 mm. Gear Box—Four speeds and reverse. Central gate change. Brakes—Foot brake acting on drum at rear of gear box. Hand brake, internal expanding on rear wheels. Steering—Four-life worm wheel and worm. Rear Axle—Full floating type with worm drive. Control—Foot Pedal and steering wheel lever. Wheels and Tyres—Cast steel wheels, fitted with 860 by 90 solid rubber tyres (720 fitting), singles to the front and twins to the rear.

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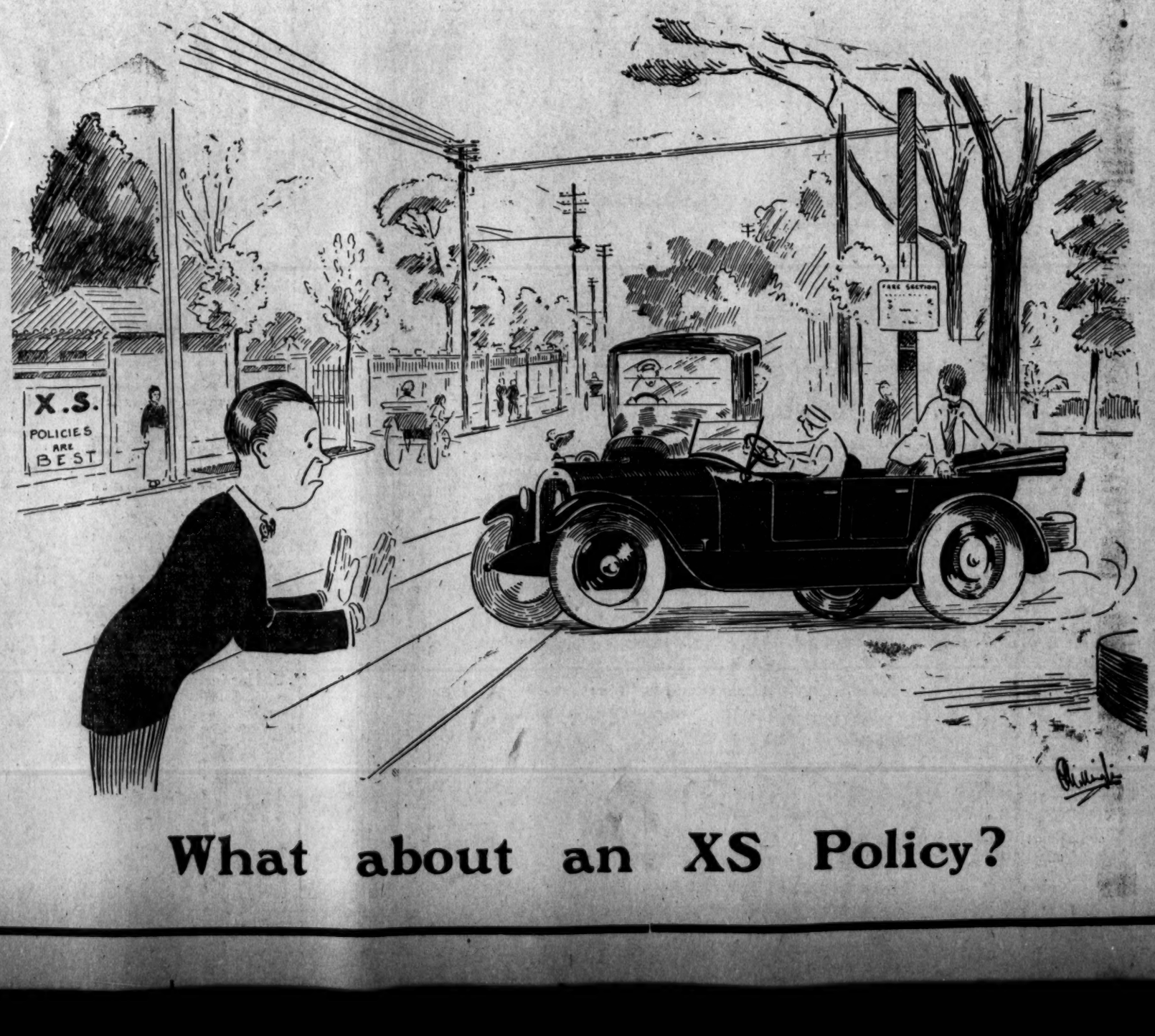


What about an XS Policy?

China Press Sports

CONDUCTED BY DUDLEY BURROWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1920

SHANGHAI CRICKET TEAM SCORES 166 RUNS AGAINST 279 FOR HONGKONG ELEVEN

Locals Fail To Make Impressive Showing In First Innings Of Initial Match In Tri-port Series—Ollerdessen Bats Well

Shanghai fared indifferently well on the occasion of its first appearance in the 1920 Tri-port cricket championships at Hongkong yesterday afternoon

In the first innings of the initial match against the Crown Colony eleven Shanghai scored 166 runs, against 279 for Hongkong. Shanghai's second innings were begun before stumps were drawn, one wicket going down for a total of 13 runs.

The detailed story follows:

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Nov. 6.—The Inter-Port cricket series opened here this morning, the first match being Shanghai v. Hongkong.

After an all-night drizzle the sun shone out brightly this morning, and this, tempered by a north-east breeze, produced a fine, fast batsman's wicket. The pitch is excellent. The attendance in the Pavilion to start with was not large.

Shanghai won the toss and elected to bat, H. B. Ollerdessen and W. C. G. Clifford going in first, R. E. O. Bird opened the bowling.

OLLERDESSEN EXCAPES

The first over was a maiden. Clifford scored the first run and later the first boundary. Next ball Ollerdessen was nearly run out while snatching a short run. After ten minutes play Clifford was caught out, by a fine single right hand catch by Major Edwards, at second point. Score 1 wicket, 8 runs.

D. W. Leach succeeded Clifford. He was out l.b.w. after the score had been brought up to 18. Rev. C. E. Spencer then joined Ollerdessen and an excellent partnership resulted. At the end of an hour's play 70 runs had been registered, of which Ollerdessen had contributed 40.

Ollerdessen continued to play capital cricket and soon reached his fifty, amid loud applause. Then misfortune overtook him and he was caught, at 52, Score 3 wickets 89 runs. Ollerdessen was let off at an early stage of the play by F. H. Farthing who missed an easy catch, but his 52 was a first rate performance.

SPENCER CLEAN BOWLED

Shortly after noon the Governor arrived.

F. L. Wainwright followed Ollerdessen but was dismissed for 4. Score 4 wickets 102 runs.

Dr. H. H. Morris succeeded Wainwright. Then Farthing went on to bowl and clean bowled Spencer with his second ball. Score 5 wickets 131 runs. Spencer 37.

Morris contributed 17 when he was bowled. Score 6 wickets 155 runs.

With H. W. Allison out for 1 and A. E. Piercey for 15, the score stood at 8 wickets, 160 runs. Four more runs were added by the last two wickets (P. H. Cobb caught 4, C. E. Ollerdessen run out 0, C. Brook not out 2) and Shanghai were all out for a total of 166 (including 8 extras).

HONGKONG OPEN WELL

An intermittent drizzle fell during Shanghai's innings but did not interfere with the play. The numbers of the spectators increased later.

After lunch Hongkong went in to bat, T. E. Pearce and G. R. Sayer opening the innings against the bowling of Allison and Wainwright. The pair opened well and after Pearce had hit four successive boundaries Leach took the ball from Allison.

The score stood at 51 when Sayer was bowled for 13. Major Edwards followed Sayer. When 19 more runs had been added Cobb took Wainwright's place Major Edwards and Pearce continued piling up the runs and the 100 went up after 50 minutes' play.

Major Edwards gave a display of hard hitting which raised rounds of applause from the spectators. Just before Shanghai again changed the bowling, C. E. Ollerdessen replacing Leach, Major Edwards gave a chance to Clifford, who dropped it.

BOUNDARIES GALORE

After a succession of boundaries which brought Hongkong's score up to 130, Shanghai decided to make still another change in the bowling, Clifford taking over from Cobb. When ten more runs had been added Major Edwards was bowled. He scored 58.

W. C. D. Turner was Pearce's next partner but did not stay long, being bowled for 3. When the next batsman, R. Hancock, came in, Wainwright had been again put on to bowl in place of Clifford. Hancock was out L. B. W. at 15.

R. L. D. Wodehouse added 21, bringing the score to 235 for 5 wickets. Pearce was the next victim, being caught by C. E. Ollerdessen when he had reached 122. He compiled his century in 1 hour 35 minutes.

The remaining scores were: Captain Davies 3, Major Bagnall 2, Lieutenant Franks 29, R. E. O. Bird 0, and F. H. Farthing, not out 1. Hongkong were all out for a total of 279 (7 extras).

Shanghai started their second innings at 4:45 p.m. and at the close of play had scored 13 for 1 wicket (A. E. Piercey, 0; C. Brook, not out, 4; P. H. Cobb, not out, 5; Extras 4.

Winsome-Hasty Entries Favored For 'Champions'

The Winsome and Hasty stable was favored to win "The Champions" at the Shanghai Race Club lotteries last evening.

"The Curlew" was favored to win the St. Leger. On Monday, Churchill being second, King's Cross third and Hongkong Chief fourth.

The John Peel Stable was favored second for the Champions, the Henry Morriss stable third and the Potts and Haylm stable fourth.

EXERCISE BOYS STRIKE; RACES WON'T SUFFER

Mafoos Demand Higher Wages; Ponies Refuse To Breeze Home

The Race Club mafoos and rider boys struck yesterday morning, established pickets, held meetings and did a lot of other miner stunts. And then they went back to work. That is, most of them did.

But the races will go on just the same, and the ponies will be properly groomed for the big event. And, in the meantime, the Race Club employes who walked out yesterday morning are still getting their extra two dollars.

The story dates back to mid-summer when the price of rice soared. Old man H. C. of L. prompted the mafoos and riding boys to holler for a two-dollar raise and it was costing so much for them to live that they got it. But on the understanding that when rice came down the salary reverted to its former basis.

All went well until about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when the gang gathered awaiting for the usual gallops. All the regulars were there, the gentlemen jockeys answered "here" and the coffee was on the job. But nary maffoo nor a rider boy.

For it appears that in their November pay envelopes the mafoos in some of the stables did not draw down the usual post-rice-rise dividend. 'Twas much the same with the "ridey" boys.

Three of the stewards were on hand and, after consultation with several prominent members, they called in the Number One mafoos and suggested that the striking employes cease striking, gather in the usual wages plus the two bucks this month only and then readjust the matter after the Autumn meeting.

In the meantime an effective picket line saw to it that practically no pony stabled outside the club got in the Race Course for morning workout. And the ponies that were inside started their gallops half an hour late.

The mafoos and ridey boys are still a bit up in the air. They held meetings yesterday morning and afternoon. But all the ponies were fed last night.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Tomorrow all the world will wend
Its way to see the races,
And some will lose, and some will lend,
(You'll know it by their faces.)
I wonder who will win the Sweep
And collar all that money?
If it should be
Not you—but ME!
O gee! But I'd feel funny.

* * *

Let miners strike for higher wage,
Let Sylvia Pankhurst thunder,
Let writers to the papers rage,
Let democrats still wonder,
But here's the news that will unite
The joker and the croaker,
They'll all stand pat
And raise their hat
To Harding. HE PLAYS POKER!

* * *

Maggie Jiggs has come to town,
Accompanied by Father,
And Norah in the latest gown
That cost a fortune—rather!
But Father's now in dire disgrace—
He went to see the Trenches,
His wife came in
With rolling pin
And smashed both bars and wenches.

* * *

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK

Booking for "The Belle Of New York" opened on Friday, and it looks as if the amateurs will play to a bumper house on the first night of the production. Rehearsals have been going with plenty of snap and both principals and chorus are keeping well in the picture.

I had a chat to Mr. Jack Raynes, the musical director of the show, and as he has been with practically every big production of the "Belle of New York" from the start, either playing instruments in the band, directing, and often playing parts, what he had to say about the local effort was very interesting.

"The principals," he said, "are as good as professionals, and they are all working splendidly." He also had pleasant things to say about the supers. He pointed out that "The Belle" is a show that has any amount of fine parts, and especially in the male characters all five principals can make their own study the hit of the piece. Harry Bronson, has often been the star, at times the Polite Lunatic, has caught the house, Ichabod Bronson has also been given the position of honor, Muggs and Blinky Bill are other parts that in certain hands have won popular favor, and the part of Doctor Snifkins, played here by Mr. Speelman, has been made to stand out above his fellows.

The ladies, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Isenman, Mrs. Spunt and Mrs. Chris Wingrove, in the parts of "The Belle," "Fifi," "Cora," and "Mamie" are all sure to play excellently.

Jack Raynes had any amount of quaint little tit-bits about the "Belle" to reminisce about. He waxed enthusiastic when he told about the New York Casino, and of the little room behind the big bar there. In that little back room he said most of the comedy of the "Belle" was written. Then, he added, "The Book" was never a success but the music was always popular from the very start. Dan Daly, David Warfield, Lee Harrison, Jim Lederer, Ferris Hartman and Jack many a time had a little hand of pinochle or of pitch. Warfield was the Polite Lunatic in the original show but he was a failure. Jack Raynes said the American public can hardly imagine Warfield being a failure in any part, but as the Polite Lunatic he certainly was. The man who starred in the part was J. T. Sullivan, who afterwards went with the show to London and afterwards stayed there to play the lead in a musical comedy success "The Casino Girl." Mena Silas play the famous part here. "Wait and see him" says Raynes.

When the "Belle" was written it was the wish of the author to put his handsome wife into the part, but the producer wouldn't hear of it. He had his eye upon a winsome lass then playing small parts in a neighboring theater, who was born to play it, and so Miss Edna May became famous. She, like Sullivan, stayed in London after the production had run its course there, and the part was given to Miss Beulah Dodge, who came from the same town as the original Belle, Syracuse.

"The Belle" was an immediate success, and it has continued to be a winner ever since. Only last summer a company was playing the delightful piece in Town and drawing packed houses. Ferris Hartman, who brought a company here in 1912, which included the now famous picture player, Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, was in the first show, but was not intended to take the London trip. But the night before the company sailed merriment reached great heights, there were only seventeen amendments at the time, and Ferris Hartman went to see the crowd off. On board he became very tired and mistook one of the cabins for his hotel suite. He cannot tell to this day whether he woke up in Queenstown or in Liverpool, but he played in London, and for a short time took Dan Daly's part while the company was waiting for Eddie Connelly to come from New York. And this reminds one that Dan Daly was not at all pleased with his reception at the Shaftsbury Theater, London, and was foolish enough to tell the audience—and so he came out of the bill.

* * *

WHEN WE ARE MARRIED

The famous duet "When We Are Married" has been the cause of many a romance. The very first pair to play Harry Bronson and Fifi, and therefore to sing the duet were Harry Davenport and Phyllis Rankin. They got married shortly afterwards. Then Will Carlton and Toby Claude sang themselves into each other's hearts and to the altar, Burrill Barbaretto and May Sailor, who took the "Belle" on the road, also found the singing of "When We Are Married" to much to fight against and they also became one. "Elsie Janis is the only Fifi to escape and she was only sixteen at the time she sang the duet" added Jack Raynes.

Miss Elsie Ferguson, who is now a favorite in pictures, and who recently passed through Shanghai, was one of the drummers in the first production.

And so "The Belle Of New York" goes on her merry way and we all follow after. From the work put into the production by Mr. Em. Lemiere, Mr. Jack Raynes, all the principals, the chorus, and last but not least the manager, Mr. W. Armstrong, the show that the A. D. C. is to give local audiences tomorrow week is pretty sure to add still another success to a lengthy list.

* * *

AND THAT REMINDS ME

The "Belle" was playing somewhere in the Middle West, and the director of the show, who was also the principal vocalist, called in at the theater to see if everything was in readiness for the performance. He found an old fellow rummaging around and asked "Where is the manager?" "I be," was the reply. "Well where is the property man?" he continued, "I'm him," came the answer. "Have you got all those properties I asked for?" said the director-vocalist. "Nope" said the manager, "we had a nigger minstrel troupe here last week and they stole everything." The director then strolled about the stage trying out his voice with a "Tra, la, la, la, la" and then turned on his companion and said, "Why, you've got no acoustics here." "Nope" he replied "the nigger minstrels stole those too."

* * *

DRURY LANE

The news that Drury Lane will not have a pantomime this year—8,000,000 children have visited this Christmas festival since 1879, when the first regular series of annual productions started—was a bomb shell that "Mr. London" threw from the Daily Graphic on September 14. Sir Alfred Butt will, in all probability, produce the pantomime at Covent Garden.

No one will be better pleased that dear old Whimsical Walker, the greatest clown since Grimaldi, who for thirty years has reminded the staidest of us that we were children once. He wouldn't miss his pantomime for worlds. "Whim" owns Peggotty's hut at Great Yarmouth; it is now a miniature rifle range.

* * *

"My Old Dutch" is proving such a success, too, at the Lyceum Theater, London, that a pantomime may not be seen there either. But London won't be without its pantos. Albert de Courville's departure from the Hippodrome has been followed by a distinct change of policy. R. H. Gillespie, managing director of the Moss Empires, announces that the next production at the Hippodrome will be the pantomime "Aladdin."

Arrangements have already been concluded with Julian Wylie and J. W. Tate to provide the entertainment, which will be staged by Gus Schlke, Mr. Tate being responsible for the whole of the music. The pantomime, which is to conclude with a harliquinade on the original lines laid down by Grimaldi, will mark the first departure from revue at the London Hippodrome for ten years. Clarice Mayne, who is Mrs. Tate when she is at home, is one of the best principal boys we have had in London since Queenie Leighton.

"RECS" DEFEAT ST. XAVIER ON FOOTBALL FIELD

Local Teams Stage Series Of Exciting Struggles; Weather Superb

BAPTIST COLLEGE WINS

Jewish R. C. Makes Tremendous Score Against Water-Works; Other Embroglios

By "Whistle"

Splendid football games, precursors of an excellent season, were witnessed on local fields yesterday afternoon. The attendance at most of the games was excellent, save on the part of the players, who seemed disinclined, in many cases, to face the issue and endure the test.

The scores of the more important games read as follows:

S. R. C. vs. St. XAVIER

The above match was played on the grounds of the Recreation Club and resulted in a win for the Home team by 2 goals to nil.

Both teams were unable to turn out as advertised, the Recs playing Gifford, Quincey, Borass and Ollerdessen vice Emamooden, G. N. Manley, W. T. Manley and Smith, respectively; while St. Xavier's played two reserves, Tordy and Macdonald.

The Recs kicked off against the wind and for a while kept up a steady pressure, but their efforts did not materialise and successive attacks failed to penetrate the St. Xaviers' goal.

A fine run by Sofoulis was wasted, owing to his wing man being off side; then Archer, having received the ball from Sofoulis, after a concerted movement, drove hard and clean into the corner of the goal; but the goalkeeper was just in time and spoilt the only really dangerous shot from the Recs, in the first half.

St. Xaviers' then broke away and looked like scoring time after time. J. Silva hit the cross-bar with a beautiful long shot and almost immediately after Gutierrez slung one in from outside right and Canda had to move quickly to get it away. Read picked it up and his return missed scoring by an inch, hitting the under edge of the cross-bar and clearing the danger zone on the rebound.

The Recs got away again and again but something went wrong every time. Sofoulis deemed unable to locate the goal and drove over repeatedly. The only goal of the first half came from Oliveiros. Attempting to clear by an overhead kick, he misjudged his position and put a wonderful dropping screw shot into his own goal, thus enabling the Recs to cross over one up.

After the interval St. Xaviers' started pressing hard against the wind and Canda had to save an effort by Read at the expense of a corner. The Recs now took a fresh lease of life and did everything but score. They seemed unable to control the ball on the dry ground, and the defense was good enough to spoil their best efforts.

Sofoulis got away at last, and sent in a low shot which glanced off the upright into goal; a good finish to a fine solo effort.

Nothing much occurred after this and the result was a very fair indication of the play. For the winners, Mears, Archer, Quincey, Gifford and Canda were conspicuous, and for St. Xaviers' Reed, G. Silva, J. Silva and Oliveiros deserve mention.

JEWISH R.C. vs. WATERWORKS

This game took place at the Hongkew Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Jewish Club by 15 goals to nil.

The Waterworks were short of three of their regular players, whose places had to be filled, at the last moment, by reserves.

In addition, this was their first game of the season, and although they stuck gamely to the end, the superior play of the Jewish was too much for them.

Mr. R. R. Jones ably refereed the game.

B.A.T.F.C. vs. RANGERS F.C. II.

The above was played on the Widow's Monument ground and the B.A.T. romped home by 7-0.

The Rangers turned up 3 short and had to borrow one of the B.A.T. reserves and call in the assistance of two sailors; hence the one sided game.

Rangers v. Baptist College

This match was played on the College ground, and a closely contested game was won by the home team by a margin of one goal, the final score being 4-3.

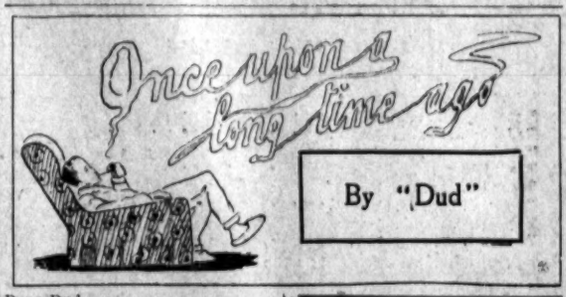
S. M. Police v. Electricity Dept.,

The police were very much at home in the above match, played on their own ground; so much

(Continued on Page 2)

President-Elect Harding In 'Sporting' Pose

"Buck" Herzog, captain of the Chicago National baseball team, has a ball that he will probably treasure all his life. No doubt it will become a family heirloom. It carries the autograph of President-elect Hardin g. The next Chief Executive of the United States is shown in the act of placing his "John Henry" on the ball, while Herzog is waiting patiently for the ink to dry.



Dear Dud—

Reading the article on your excellent sporting page about famous football teams and their failure to win that coveted trophy, the English Cup, and how Manchester City beat Bolton Wanderers in the final in 1904 (by one goal scored by that famous outside right Meredith, about six minutes from the end of the game, and a goal that all Boltonians, and many others, still maintain was offside) brings back to memory how the "Trotters" got revenge the following season, and incidentally the greatest goal ever scored by that greatest of all center-forwards, Albert Shepherd.

Both Manchester City and the Bolton team won their first round matches the following season, and were drawn together in the second round, to be played on the Hyde Road ground, Manchester, the tid-bit of the draw. These places being only a matter of ten miles apart will give you some idea of the keen rivalry between the teams and their supporters, and everybody and his pal from Bolton made arrangements to go to Manchester for the match. And they went—by train, tram, motor, char-a-banc, bicycle, and the less fortunate on foot.

FIELD WAS PACKED

Well, comng to the day of the match, the kick-off was set for three o'clock. The ground was packed to its utmost capacity by 2 p.m., and the gates were closed. The writer got to the ground about 1:30 and the only gate open was to the paddock in front of the grand stand, a noted bad spot for spectators on the City ground in those days.

By 2 o'clock the barriers around the playing pitch began to give way and the spectators were encroaching up to the touchlines, necessitating the employment of mounted police to keep them off the ground proper.

STARTED IT EARLY

Here came the first incident of the day. In order to get the crowd settled down the match was started at a quarter to three—an unprecedented thing in English football. The Football Association afterwards passed a ruling that in no case should a match be started before the fixed time.

To the game. City started off and got the lead in the first thirty seconds via that celebrated route, Meredith-Turnbull (inside-left). A swing-out from the kick-off to the right wing, a race down by Meredith, a perfect center, and Turnbull did the rest with his head.

Then came the struggle. City held their lead until just before half-time when, from a scrimmage in front of the City goal, the Bolton team managed to draw level.

THAT FAMOUS GOAL

The second half started with both spectators and players keyed up to the highest excitement. Play ran pretty even for half an hour, and then came the winning goal, a goal that all the sporting writers present were unanimous in describing as one of the greatest goals ever scored. That "Father" of English football, Mr. Bentley (now dead) gave it as his opinion that it was the finest goal ever scored or that ever would be scored.

PASSED TO SHEPHERD

City were pressing their opponents pretty heavily, well down in the Bolton half. Sammy Greenhalgh, the Bolton center-half, made a successful tackle well in his own penalty area, a short forward pass to Shepherd, and away went the Bolton center. Nearing the half way line came a tackle from the City center-half, but he was left hopelessly behind.

Then came the moment. How would the city backs meet the play? A quick call from Burgess, the City left back, and McMahon (right back) came in to cover the goal while Burgess raced down the field to meet Shepherd.

But this kind of a play always suited Shepherd. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he could beat a defender that came rushing to meet him, and this was no exception. On he went towards goal with only McMahon and Hillman, the City goalkeeper, in front and all the other players trailing along behind.

McMAHON'S TACKLE

McMahon made no effort to take the ball, but tackled the man. Both men spun round from the impact, and Shepherd was left with the ball at his toes, right on the penalty spot, with Hillman dancing and shouting in front of him.

Well, it was all over them. A quick right foot shot along the ground into the right hand corner of the net and Shepherd was being literally carried by his comrades down the field.

The Bolton men kept their lead until the final whistle went—and then pandemonium broke loose. Didn't those spectators from Bolton just let the Manchester men know how to make a noise!

For close on an hour they paraded the ground, covered with the Wanderer's favors, and as if by magic a banner appeared with that Lancashire term "Bullocking Shows," which means, being interpreted into plain English, "Cheating Will Out," referring to the goal by which the City beat the Wanderers in the Cup Final the previous season.

"E. L."

This column is open to all "Old-Timers."

Don't you remember some great football game or tennis match, baseball, golf, cricket, rowing, swimming or boxing contest you have witnessed—Some big sporting event in a reminiscence of which our readers would be interested?

Send in your signed story! If you have a picture of the principals, or of the event itself, send it along. Let's make "Once upon a Time" a big Far Eastern feature!

HEARD PILOTS FOUR WINNERS AT KIANGWAN

Darting, With Vida Up, Scores Impressive First In Criterion

DEAD HEAT IN NOVICE

Big Crowd Sees Splendid Program Of Racing; Dallas In The Van

By "Ted Val"

Wholesale scratching of ponies marred the 92nd meeting of the International Recreation Club at Kiangwan track yesterday afternoon.

The racing, however, was of the highest class and a big gathering was on hand to enjoy the caperings of the festive bangtails and the maneuvers of their gentlemen riders.

Mr. Vida, fresh from a series of triumphs in Tientsin, scored a notable victory in the Criterion Stakes on Mr. K. D. Soo's grey pony Darting, running completely away from Loganfield and Little Nephew, the only other entrants. The Honolulu-Shanghai rider came right back with Mr. Soo's Florina in the seventh race and took the event from eighteen starters.

Mr. Heard rode well-judged, winning races on Masurek, Tryile II and Last Call II, and carried Maresfield to an easy victory in the last event of the day.

Mr. A. N. Dallas made an especially popular ride on Shenkoland, defeating Mr. Chow Sung's fast flyer, Three of Spades, with Mr. Hill up, and Mr. Morriss's Setchfield, ridden by Mr. Heard, in a pretty driving finish in the eighth race.

Mr. Morriss rode Seafield just right for a win in the November Steeplechase.

The summaries are as follows:

1.—The Novices Race—For China Ponies.—One mile.

lbs.

Mr. Meguro's ch. Kengo, (Mr. S. F. Yih) ...152—1*
Mr. G. G. C. Harper's ch. Lightning Raider, (Mr. Harper) ....156—1*
Mr. K. D. Soo's gr. Beating, (Mr. A. S. Yih) .153—3

Also ran: Nespola, (Mr. Chun); Wistful, (Mr. Ip); Sideway, (Mr. William Hu); Haruna, (Mr. Soong); Glassaugh, (Mr. Wu); Automobile, (Mr. Dallas); Ocean Star, late Bradbury, (Mr. Z. W. Yu).

*Dead heat; many lengths.

Time—2:07 3-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $7.20, $8.60 D.H., for place, 1st $6.60, 2nd $6.30, 3rd $12.10.

Cash Sweep. 1st 208, 2nd 87 D.H., 3rd 107. Unplaced—287, 35, 88, 294, 213, 271 and 280.

2.—The Sprint Race.—For all China Ponies.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.

Mr. Morriss's br. Tichfield, (Mr. Morriss) .....155—1
Mr. Vigilant's ch. Twenty-Two Caret, (Mr. Vida) .....155—2
Messrs. Spunt and Hickling's ch. Last Call II, (Mr. Yih) .....152—3

Also ran: Lanchester, (Mr. H. W. Ip); Wild Night, (Mr. Sleap); Leith, (Mr. Liddell); Lockfield, (Mr. Sweeting); Mikasa, (Mr. Moller); Wild Shot, (Mr. Bremner); Full House, (Mr. Crokam); Kowloon, (Mr. Soong); Father John, (Mr. Hind); Jock Scott, (Mr. Heard); Dusty Miller, (Mr. McBain); Harvestland, (Mr. A. N. Dallas); Black Paper, (Mr. A. S. Yih); White Fox, (Mr. Harper).

Two lengths; ½ length.

Time—1:31 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $11.30, for place, 1st $8.70, 2nd $17.60, 3rd $22.40.

Cash Sweep. 1st 119, 2nd 73, 3rd 121. Unplaced—4, 339, 146, 107, 220, 68, 100, 80, 152, 303 215 and 250.

3.—The Merchants Cup.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.

Mr. Mailliw's sp. wh. Tryile II. (Mr. Heard) ....155—1
Mr. Foh Sing's black Ivanhoe, (Mr. T. U. Yih) .....152—2
Sir Paul Chater's grey Conqueror Dahlia, (Mr. Crokam) .....150—3

Also ran: Astral, (Mr. Harper); Cape Horn, (Mr. Vida); Royalist, (Mr. Moller); Coriolanus, (Mr. Bremner); Ancientland, (Mr. Dallas).

1½ lengths; 1½ lengths.

Time—4:22.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $40.20, for place, 1st $8.70, 2nd $11.40, 3rd $6.30.

Cash Sweep. 1st 192, 2nd 156, 3rd 230. Unplaced—371, 231, 138, 231 and 275.

4.—The November Handicap Steeplechase.—For China Ponies Weights published on

morning of the Steeplechase —About 2 miles.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss's gr. Seafield, (Mr. Morriss) .....154—1

Mr. MacBonar's gr. Revenge, (Mr. T. Hulthen) .....146—2

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's black The Prelate, (Mr. J. A. Hayes) ..156—3

Also ran: La Vesle, (Mr. Bremner); Black Fox, (Mr. Eastwood); The Earl, (Mr. Harper).

Two lengths; two lengths.

Time—4:33.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $11.90, for place, 1st $5.90, 2nd $6.30, 3rd $5.60.

Cash Sweep. 1st 104, 2nd 88, 3rd 345. Unplaced—448, 335 and 278.

5.—The Kiangwan Criterion Stakes.—For all China Ponies.—One mile.

lbs.

Mr. K. D. Soo's gr. Darting, (Mr. Vida) ..... 155—1

Mr. Henry Morriss's ch. Loganfield, (Mr. Morriss) .....152—2

Mr. Yale's gr. Little Nephew, late Possum, (Mr. Soong) .....155—3

Many lengths; many lengths.

Time—2:07 1-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $5.70, for place, 1st $5.00, 2nd $5.00, 3rd $——.

Cash Sweep. 1st 434, 2nd 337, 3rd 187.

6.—The Pari-Mutuel Stakes.—One mile and five furlongs. For China ponies.

lbs.

Sky and Hickling's gr. Mazurek, (Mr. Heard) 153—1

Capt. Bahnson's cr. Guldborg, (Mr. Crokam) ..153—2

Mr. Morriss' gr. Winsome Dahlia, (Mr. Morriss) 155—3

Also ran: Kallan, (Mr. Sweeting); Freeland, (Mr. Dallas).

Won by many lengths; many lengths.

Time—1:32 3-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $13.20, for place, 1st $6.50, 2nd $6.30, 3rd $—.

Cash Sweep. 1st 130, 2nd 85, 3rd 472. Unplaced—132, 494.

7.—The Visitors Sailing Plate.—Seven furlongs. For China ponies.

lbs.

Mr. K. D. Soo's pb. Florina, (Mr. Vida) .....150—1

Mr. Robert's bay Michigan, (Mr. Crokam) .....145—2

Mr. McBain's gr. Lahana, (Mr. H. F. Hu) .....145—3

Also ran: S.O.S., (Mr. Sweeting); Wild Rose, (Mr. Hind); Rushton, (Mr. Bremner); Oldsmobile, (Mr. Chun); Independence Day, (Mr. Soong); Oronoco, (Mr. Ip); Reformation, (Mr. Harper); The Pioneer, (Mr. Soo); Inveravon, (Mr. Hill); Footlight, (Mr. Moller); Islington, (Mr. Wm. Hu); The Lad, (Mr. Sleap); Toc Emma, (Mr. Yih); Longstop, (Mr. Dallas); Riposte, (Mr. Henn); Eastern Star, (Mr. Wong).

Won by 3 lengths; 3 lengths.

Time—1:49.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $17.70, for place, 1st $8.30, 2nd $14.90, 3rd $15.30.

Cash Sweep. 1st 408, 2nd 208, 3rd 270. Unplaced—149, 595, 663, 212, 633, 463, 94, 430, 265, 496, 274, 220, 629, 667, 288, 579.

8.—The Winton Handicap.—One and a quarter miles. For all China ponies.

lbs.

Mr. Day's gr. Shenkoland, (Mr. Dallas) .....160—1

Mr. Chow Sung's wh. 3 of Spades, (Mr. Hill) ..150—2

Mr. Morriss' ch. Setchfield, (Mr. Heard) .....155—3

Also ran: The Greenfinch, (Mr. Soo); Pilgrim, (Mr. McBain); Coinsurance, (Mr. Crokam); Commonland, (Mr. Ip).

Won by a neck; a head.

Time—2:42 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $11.80, for place, 1st $5.50, 2nd $5.70, 3rd $5.60.

Cash Sweep. 1st 235, 2nd 321, 3rd 243. Unplaced—42, 200, 431, 572.

9.—The Nil Desperandum Plate.—Seven furlongs. For China ponies that have started in a flat race at this meeting and not won.

lbs.

Spunt and Hickling's ch. Last Call II., (Mr. Heard) .....152—1

Mr. Soo's gr. Kowloon, (Mr. Vida) .....158—2

Mr. Tucksong's ch. Ocean Star, (Mr. Hill) ....155—3

Also ran: Lanchester, (Mr. Crokam); Nespola, (Mr. Woo); Oldsmobile, (Mr. Chun); Mikasa, (Mr. Moller); Full House, (Mr. H. F. Hu); Father John, (Mr. Hind); Dusty Miller, (Mr. Harper).

Won by one length; three lengths.

Time—1:48 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $7.90, for place, 1st $6.00, 2nd $7.30, 3rd $8.10.

Cash Sweep. 1st 52, 2nd 401, 3rd 195. Unplaced—30, 476, 442, 210, 88, 369, 524.

10.—The Brookdale Stakes.—One and a half miles. For China ponies.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' gr. Maresfield. (Mr. Heard) 155—1

Mr. Lansing's ch. Newcastle., (Mr. Hill) ...155—2

Mr. Chang Chow's bay Haruna, (Mr. Hu) ..155—3

Also ran: Fairylight, (Mr. Hulthen); Trustland, (Mr. Dallas).

Won by many lengths; ½ a length.

Time—3:13.

Pari-mutuel. For win, dividend $6.30, for place, 1st 5.10, 2nd $5.40, 3rd $.....

Cash Sweep. 1st 112, 2nd 449, 3rd 410. Unplaced—141, 295.

Shanghai Races—Autumn Training

Saturday, November 6, 1920.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	Last quarter
Silver Streak	JJ	35.1	1.08.1	1.41.1	2.14.3		33.2
Plain John	boy		Chipped in last ¾				—
High Tide	JJ	37.3	1.13	1.46.4	2.18.4		32
Sandy	boy						32
Wild Cat	NLS	40	1.20	1.59	2.38.2	3.15	32.2
Waterlight	EM	35	1.08	1 39.3			31.3
Bach: Tax	JJ	33.3	1.06.4	1.38.2			32.3
Play Thing	boy	39.1	1.16.4	1.49	2.20.3		*31.3
Allied King	WGC	35.2	1.08.3	1.39.2			*30.4
Hongkong Chief .	AJPH	29.4	59.4	1.32.2			32.3
Nigger Minstrel ..	RMD						32.3
Djemnah	SBMB	35.1	1.09.4	1.34.1	2.15.1		32
Churchill	IE						31.3
Rouble	SAS	38.4	1.17	1.53	2.25.2	2.58.1	32.4
The Hawk	WH	went 3 furlongs					30.1
Bach: Gay	JPBE	34.1	1.08.3	1.43.3			35
Kings Cross	RMD	34	1.07.2	1.39	2.12		33
Mighty King	WGC	37.2	1.10.3	1.41.1			*30.3
Wellington	AJPH	34.4	1.10.2	1.43.3			33.1
Langaza	boy	34.2	1.07.2	1.42			34.3
Bydand	TKB	34	1.05.3	1.37			*31.2
The Wise Bird ...	boy						*31.2
Nyarza	IE	35.2	1.11.1	1.45.3			34.2
Don	ET			1.47.3			36.2
Sweet William ..	HMH		1.09.3		(last ½ of ¾)		33.3
Hard Case	EM	36	1.09				33
Jet	boy	32.1	1.03.3	1.34.2			30.4
Struma	FV	36	1.09.2	1.43	2.15		32
Maconache	SBMB	35.4	1.09.3	1.43.3			34
The Eagle	WH	32	1.01.1				29.1
Fighting King ...	WGC	35.3	1.08.3	1.39.2			*30.4
Climax	SJAM	38.2	1.13.4	1.47.3			33.4
Striped Tiger ...	RMD	35.4	1.08.2	1.41.3			33.1
Charing Cross ...	IE	35	1.08	1.41.3			33.3
The Curlew	WH	33.4	1.05.3	1.36.1			30.3
The Oriole	boy						30.3
Mountain King ..	WGC	36.1	1.10	1.41.2			*31.2
Seabird	JKB	32	1.02.1				*30.1
Dandybird	boy						*30.1
Wild Salvia	NLS	41	1.17.2	1.51.2			34
Quebec	boy	34.3	1.06				31.2
One of Those ...	boy	—	1.10.4	1.45			34.1
One of Them	boy						34.1
Strathfarrar ...	SBMB	38.2	1.14.2	1.47.2	2.18.1		30.4
Same Old Thing .	EM		1.10	1.44.4			34.4
Old Bill	boy	34.3	1.07.4	1.37.3			29.4
Vardar	boy	35.4	1.70.4	1.40.3			32.4
Sceseplana	GGCH	—	1.06.3	1.38.3			*32
Ypres	HEM	—	1.14	1.47.2			33.2
Airshot	SAS	41.3	1.20	1.55	2.28.4		33.4
Golden Orb	boy				2.28		33
Canasson	WGC	37	1.10.3	1.41.4			31.1
Ross-shire	RMD				2.23	2.56	33
Peckham Rye ...	boy	34.1	1.07.1	1.40			32.4
Rfraf	WAD	34	1.06				32
Rose wood	IE	35.1	1.08.1	1.39			30.4
Redskin	RMD	34.2	1.05.1	1.36.4			31.3
Strathcarron	SBMB	45		1.53	2.25		32
Bantry Bay	boy		1.06.4	1.38			31.1
Edam	boy		1.08.3	1.41			32.2
Henry	boy	35.4	1.08.2	1.42	(see Striped Tiger)		33.1
Triumph	boy			1.38.3	2.19		30.2
Wilson	boy		1.10	1.42	2.13		31

*On the inside.

"Recs" Defeat St. Xavier On Football Field

(Continued from Page 1)

so that their final score totalled 8, while the Electricity Department, despite strenuous efforts, failed to connect with the Police goal and had to retire somewhat shocked.

Customs F. C. v. St. Xaviers II

The above match had to be abandoned as no ground was available.

S.R.C. II vs. Public School

The Recs' second eleven went down to defeat at the hands of the Public School in Hongkew Park yesterday afternoon by the close score of two goals to one, principally because the Rec forwards lost their wind in the second half.

The School had the wind in its favor for the first half, yet was only able to score one goal, which feat was equalled by the Rec eleven. In the second half, however, the Rec forwards, who have not yet had time to get into condition, "blew up" and allowed the School to put over the winning goal.

The Rec team was two men shy when game-time was called, and was forced to call in a pair of outsiders, which also played its part in the result.

Sports Correspondence

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear sir: I am writing at the request of my own little Jimmy who is at present laid up with the "Flu" to ask why you did not include in last Sunday's issue the usual Comic Section with his name-sake's doings chronicled thereon.

Of course I had to be ready with an excuse—I told him that as Little Jimmy (himself) was sick the Editor could not find out what he did the week before.

So now Mr. Editor, will you please help me out for the coming Sunday, either with a good excuse, or better still, please put something in about Little Jimmy Thompson, for the sake of his 4-year old name-sake and admirer? With many thanks in advance, I am, dear Sir, Yours truly,

James A. Thompson.

Shanghai, Nov. 5, 1920.

Jewish Recreation Club Hold Annual Dinner And Social

The Jewish Recreation Club held their second annual dinner and social evening at the Carlton Cafe yesterday evening. Mr. J. B. Katz, Captain-elect of the club, took the chair. Every member of the club, their supporters, and players on rival teams, were present.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Katz urged all members to co-operate for the further success of the club. Loud applause followed Mr. Katz's announcement to the effect that several of the club's supporters were working on a plan to install a clubroom. Mr. Arthur D. Silas, master of ceremonies announced the events of the concert, Mr. Dave Shoolman rendered a solo on the piano. Mr. G. Tuttleman sang a few songs, Mr. C. Fuxman, the club's nightingale, also sang, Messrs. Silas and R. Komaroff gave a side-splitting sketch. Mr. A. Komaroff, told of his experiences in the wilds of Burma, illustrating this with Burmese songs; Mr. Dan Whiteman sang an inebriate song, just to remind the gathering that the J. R. C. is a "dry" club.

Next came "Razzle-Dazzle," by the "Big Four," Messrs. Komaroff, Fuxman, Tuttleman and Silas. This proved a unique success. Mr. Arthur Silas next swept the whole gathering off its feet with his Egyptian song and dance, aided by his friends, the camel drivers, or the "Big Four." Mr. Jacob Friend brought the evening's entertainment to a close with the singing of the Jewish National Anthem, "Hatickva."

Much credit is due to Messrs. A. D. Silas and R. Komaroff for the arranging of the entire program, and for the following gentlemen who helped in every way: Mr. H. Goldenberg, Mr. J. B. Katz, Mr. H. J. Sanft, Mr. H. Whitgob, Mr. C. Fuxman, Mr. D. Whiteman, Mr. D. Shoolman, Mr. A. Komaroff, Mr. G. Tuttleman, Mr. C. C. Levy.

Sports Calendar

(Please send all dates of coming events in the sports world to us, in order that the public may be informed).

TODAY

Tennis—Hard-court and grass-court tournaments, French Club.

Golf—S.G.C. championships, 1920, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Football—Nanyang Coll. vs Chinese R.C., at college ground, 2:45 p.m.

MONDAY, NOV. 8th

Racing—Autumn Meet, Shanghai Race Club.

Cricket—Shanghai at Hongkong; Tri-port championships.

Tennis—Hard-court and grass-court tournaments, French Club.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9th

Racing—Autumn Meet, Shanghai Race Club.

Cricket—Shanghai at Hongkong; Tri-port championships.

Tennis—Hard-court and grass-court tournaments, French Club.

Football—St. John's Univ. vs. St. Xavier's, at St. John's.

Nanyang Coll. vs. S.R.C., at College ground, 3:15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10th

Racing—Autumn Meet, Shanghai Race Club.

Cricket—Shanghai at Hongkong; Tri-port championships.

Tennis—Hard-court and grass-court tournaments, French Club.

Football—Shanghai F.C. vs. H.M.S. Hawkins, at Nanyang Coll. grounds, 3:00 p.m.

THURS., FRI., NOV. 11-12th

Cricket—Shanghai at Hongkong; Tri-port championships.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13th

Racing—Last day, Autumn Meet, Shanghai Race Club.

Cricket—Shanghai at Hongkong; Tri-port championships.

MONDAY, NOV. 15th

Tennis—Shanghai at Hongkong. Interport championships.

Finals, French Club tournaments.

Football—Shanghai Coll. vs. Aurora Univ., at Shanghai.

Tennis—Shanghai at Hongkong. Interport Championships.

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At The Theaters

An all-comedy program marking the introduction to Shanghai theatergoers of Jiggs, Maggie, Norah, Dinty and the rest of the gang in the film, "Jiggs and the Social Lion," will be the offering at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. Movies of the characters made famous in cartoon by George McManus will head an excellent bill which includes two Harold Lloyd films: "Haunted Spooks" and "Bumping Into Broadway."

An arrangement has been made with the management of the Apollo whereby patrons who present the coupon on the first page of THE CHINA PRESS can purchase admittance tickets at 30 cents under the usual charge.

The Apollo will screen the concluding chapters of Emile Zola's novel "Work" at the matinee today and tonight's offering will be "My Husband's Other Wife."

ISIS THEATER

A spectacular act by Miss Cora Williams, who will sit in a reproduction of the Sing Sing prison electric chair and allow the current to be turned on, is the feature item of the vaudeville show to be presented at the Isis Theater tomorrow night by the J. C. Williams Company. Singing, dancing and novelty contributions will make up the program.

The Isis announces as an additional attraction the moving picture serial "Daredevil Jack," with Jack Dempsey.

Episodes nine and ten of the serial will be screened this afternoon and at the Isis Tonight Charles Ray will be seen in a five-part comedy "The Pinch Hitter."

AT THE VICTORIA

Comedy films are to be screened at the matinee and evening shows of the Victoria Theater today. "Selsior Dancing Films," will be produced for the first time in Shanghai. The new Mack Sennett comedies, "Never Too Old" and "The Summer Girls" and Fatty Arbuckle's "Good Night, Nurse," will complete the program.

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATER

Mary Pickford will star at the Olympic Theater today and tonight in "The Foundling." The other feature on the bill will be a Paramount Mack Sennett comedy, "The Battle Royal" with Ben Turpin, Charles Lynn and Polly Moran.

AT NEW HELEN THEATER

For today's matinee, the New Helen will feature the third and fourth episodes of the "Masked Rider" and the seventh and eight episodes of "The Midnight Man." Tonight's program will include the ninth and tenth episodes of the "Mask Rider" and the four part Mack Sennett Comedy entitled "Modern Enoch Arden."

For Monday, the fifth and the sixth episodes of "The Masked Rider" will be shown.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Their wonderful success is due to a blend of Apiol with the finest Steel, which gives a quick and safe cure of Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Chlorosis, Constipation and Hæmorrhoids. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free from the Martin Chemical Co., Southampton, Eng.

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$89.00 Special Nett Price.

Ladies' Bicycles	... ...	$110.00
Boys' do.	... ...	$ 95.00
Girls' do.	... ...	$ 98.00

BILLIARD CUES

Famous REECE CUES (Break 901)

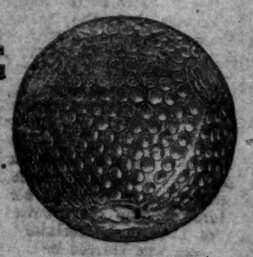
COOK CUES

Thurston New Royal Cues

SILVER KING GOLF BALLS

Green Dot, Floating.

$14.50 Dozen



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$3.75 $4.50 $5.00

SPALDING'S GOLF BALLS

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Midget Dimple

CORKER, FLOATING

New Black and White, Floating; Spalding's Latest Ball, Number Fifty, All one Price $12.00 Dozen.

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ALL THE LEADING MAKES

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$4.50 and $5.25

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FULL MATCH SIZE

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$10.00

Spalding's Official League

$9.50

Standard $9.00

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

WEEKS & CO. LTD.,

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

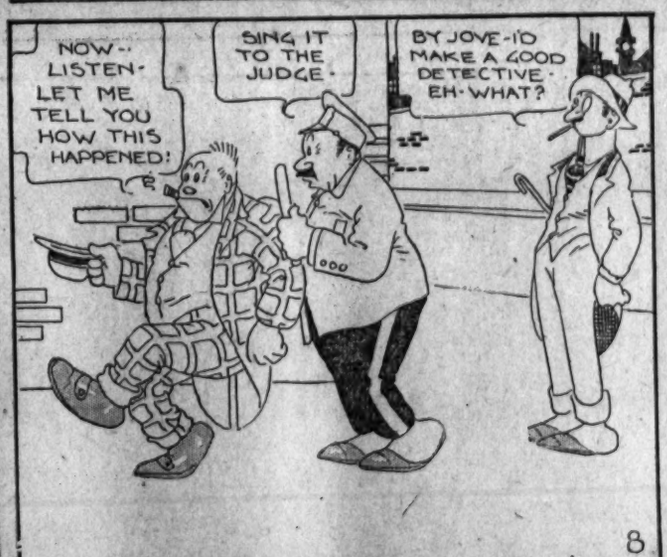
Comic Picture Section

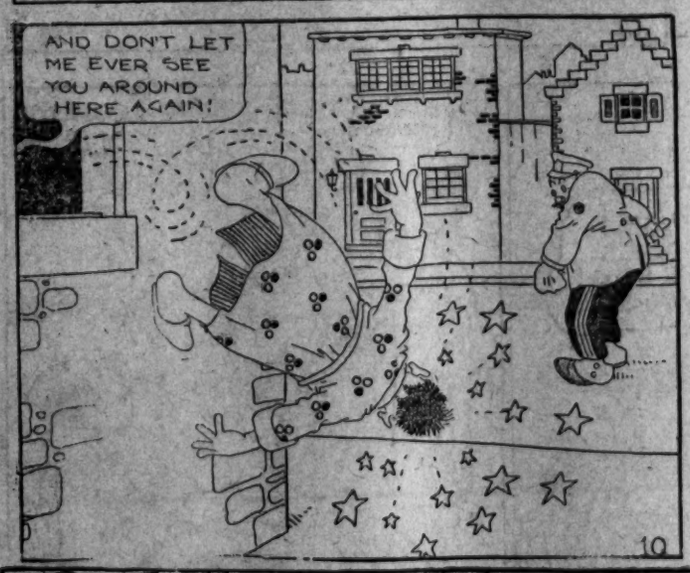
Sunday, November 7th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

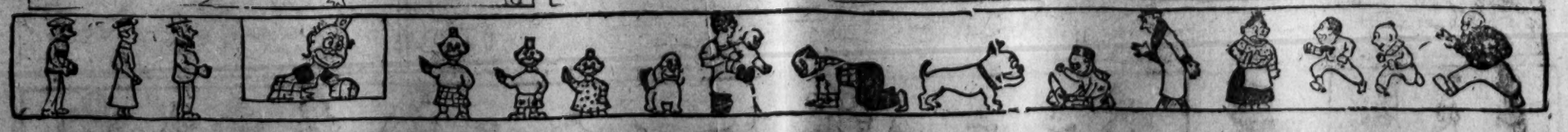
YOU'LL GO TO NO CHOWDER PARTY-I'LL SEE THAT YOU DON'T GET YOUR CLOTHES- I'LL BURN THEM BEFORE I'D LET YOU HAVE THEM-
SAY-IS IT GITTIN' TO BE A CRIME FER ME TO HAVE A LITTLE ENJOYMENT?
2

I ESCAPED FROM JAIL THIS MORN-IN' AND GOT THIS SUIT FROM A GUY- SOME SUIT EH:
WELL- YOU'RE JUST THE GUY I WANNA SEE- I WANNA BORROW YOUR SUIT-
5

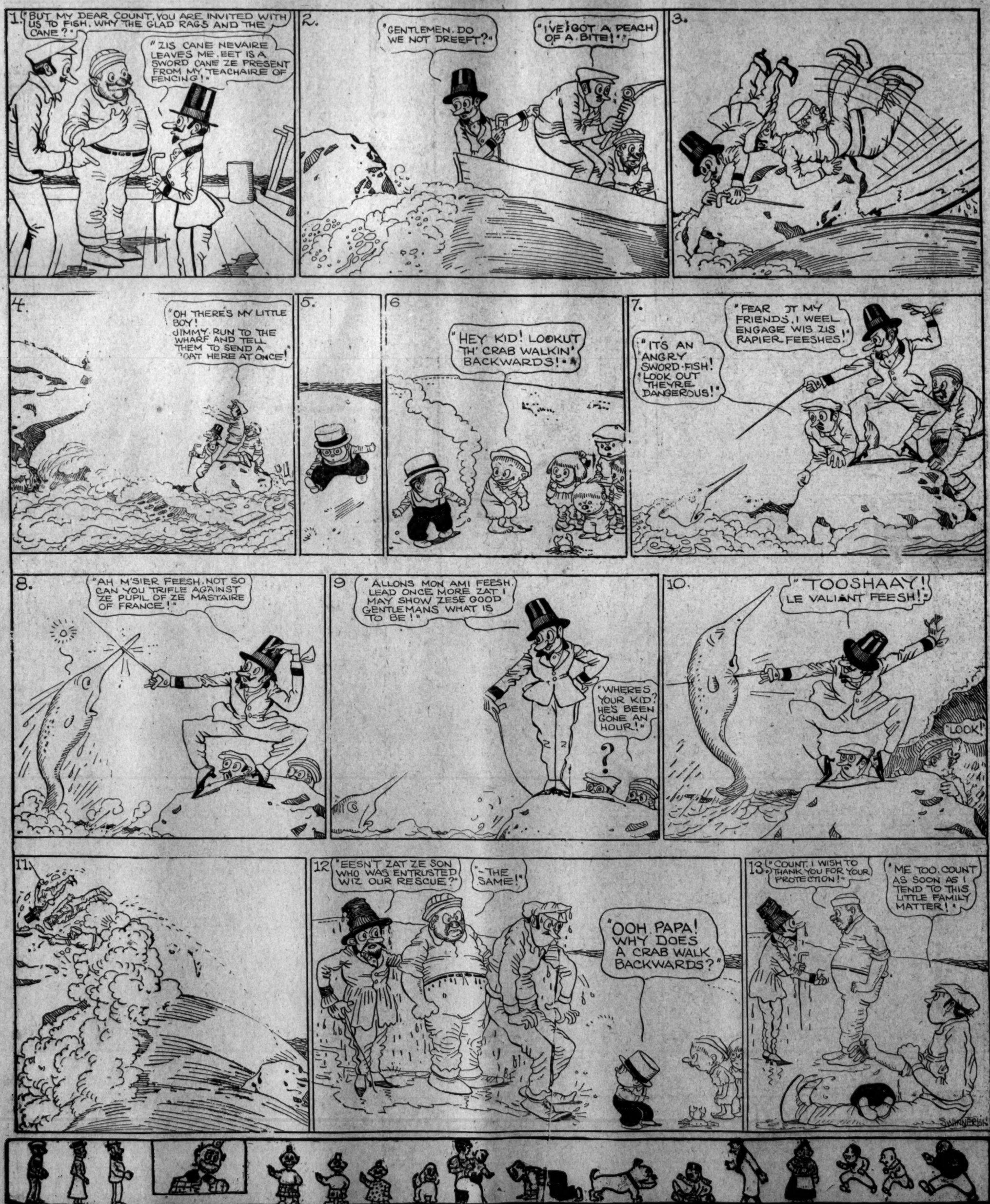




IF YOU BOYS ARE INNOCENT-I CAN GET YOU OUT- IF GUILTY- YOU CAN PAY A FINE- WHAT DO YOU SAY-
IF WE WUZ INNOCENT DO YOU THINK WE'D HAVE SENT FER A LAWYER-
I WANT A DOCTOR:
11



Little Jimmy


1.
"BUT MY DEAR COUNT, YOU ARE INVITED WITH US TO FISH, WHY THE GLAD RAGS AND THE CANE?"
"ZIS CANE NEVAIRE LEAVES ME, EET IS A SWORD CANE ZE PRESENT FROM MY TEACHAIRE OF FENCING!"
2.
"GENTLEMEN, DO WE NOT DREEFT?"
"I'VE GOT A PEACH OF A BITE!"
3.
4.
"OH THERE'S MY LITTLE BOY! JIMMY, RUN TO THE WHARF AND TELL THEM TO SEND A BOAT HERE AT ONCE!"
5.
6
"HEY KID! LOOKUT TH' CRAB WALKIN' BACKWARDS!"
7.
"IT'S AN ANGRY SWORD-FISH! LOOK OUT THEY'RE DANGEROUS!"
"FEAR IT MY FRIENDS, I WEEL ENGAGE WIS ZIS RAPIER-FEESHES!"
8.
"AH M'SIER FEESH, NOT SO CAN YOU TRIFLE AGAINST ZE PUPIL OF ZE MASTAIRE OF FRANCE!"
9
"ALLONS MON AMI FEESH, LEAD ONCE MORE ZAT I MAY SHOW ZESE GOOD GENTLEMANS WHAT IS TO BE!"
"WHERE'S YOUR KID? HE'S BEEN GONE AN HOUR!"
?
10.
"TOOSHAAY! LE VALIANT FEESH!"
"LOOK!"
11.
12
"EESN'T ZAT ZE SON WHO WAS ENTRUSTED WIZ OUR RESCUE?"
"-THE SAME!"
"OOH PAPA! WHY DOES A CRAB WALK BACKWARDS?"
13.
"COUNT, I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR PROTECTION!"
"ME TOO, COUNT AS SOON AS I TEND TO THIS LITTLE FAMILY MATTER!"
SWINNERTON